The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 1919 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Rowdyism Rampant

A Farce and a Frolic in Tompkins-Square.

Government Recovers from its Fright and Sends the Troops Home.

RIOT ON THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS

Condition of the Poor—Devices of Benevolence, &c.

The Laborers in Tompkins-square—The Rowdies have a Good Time.

The passage of the Central Park appropriation, or something else, had the effect to reduce the numbers assembled yesterday at Tompkins-square. They began to gather at an early hour in the morning, but by 10 o'clock there were not over two thousand persons present, all told. More than half of these were drawn there, judging from their conduct, by any other motive than a desire to procure either work or bread. There were large numbers of orderly, well-behaved persons, whose appearance bespoke their needy condition and the earnestness of their motives, who had come to hear from the City Hall or from the Central Park Commissioners, what the prospect was of getting employment. But the larger portion were noisy, restless, mischievous boys, whose greatest effort was to provoke merriment at the expense of any odd-looking genius who happened to attract their notice.

At 9 o'clock Mr. NOLL, the German who had addressed them on several occasions, essayed to speak, but he had proceeded but a little way in his remarks, when the boys became dissatisfied with his peaceful councils, hustled him from his place, and obliged him to stop. NOLL was insulted, treated with much violence, and obliged at last to retreat into a grocery store corner of Eighth-street. An attempt was made to enter the store, when the keeper and his wife came to the door armed, one with a hatchet, and the other with a formidable cheese-knife, and kept the mob at bay. This treatment of NOLL made it apparent that it was a dangerous business to attempt to harangue the crowd, and there was no one found for some time possessing enough of the martyr spirit to ventilate his eloquence.

About 10 o'clock they espied a baker's boy with a basket of bread passing down the street, when some of the ringleaders cried "Bread!" and ran after him. In less than two minutes the boy was knocked over, and his bread scattered in the street, each one seizing a loaf, and making off with it, to join the crowd.

Shortly afterwards a baker's wagon came along, and the same crowd started after it. The driver whipped up his horses, but the boys hauled out a basket of bread from the tail of the wagon, and distributed its contents.

The same prank was afterwards played upon a man named ISAAC STIHART, who was passing the square with a basket containing 20 loaves of bread; he was chased, overhauled and his basket upset. The vagabonds used the loaves for foot balls. These outrages were condemned by the workingmen, some of whom exhibited great indignation at the waste of the very bread which was needed to keep their families from starvation.

Another person who had become obnoxious to the boys upon some unlucky remarks, or a bad looking hat, was set upon, and chased from the square. He fled into the corner Grocery and made his escape by the back door, more frightened than hurt. The shop keeper put up his blinds, and closed his place until the mob had left. A German, wearing a tall white hat was next singled out for the peculiar attentions of the boys. He was rushed to and fro, up and down, sidewise and crosswise, and escaped at last, thanking his stars for the deliverance.

Even the reporters, who generally are sacred in such swells, were at last treated with surprising indecorum. They were jostled about, jerked around, pushed hither and thither, tossed like a biscuit on the raging canal. Those of the divine profession who indulged in firmamental hats—broad, black felts, that men just landed take to be umbrellas or spread eagles—were particularly the objects of the crowd's unamiable zeal to do a funny thing. A gentleman from the *Express*, whose habiliments mislead them to think he must be HORACE GREELEY, was jostled almost into a jelly—unutterably squeezed, while a *Tribune* man, whose personal appearance is not so often flatteringly spoken of as are some of the rest of us, they mistook for JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and gave him nolimited, but unwholesome "jessie." But, after a while, the whole levy was made the object of a joint push. Their rear was gracefully protected by one of the most rollicking fellows in the crowd, who kept his associates from too familiar contact with their persons as they retreated, in good order, from the contest.

Previous to this, a band of six German musicians were observed going up East Tenth-street, when a population ran after them. Three of the number, frightened at the hooting and howling, ran away; the others were captured and obliged to march into the middle of the fountain, now dry, and play up a few lively airs. For these they were cheered. The cry was then raised, "To the City Hall!" and the performers were forced ahead to lead the way. Not liking their company, and being badly frightened, they started to run. Two of them escaped, by hard running, up Ninth-street, the whole mob close at their heels, howling and shouting like bedlamites. The man with the big French horn attempted to elude pursuit by dodging into the basement of No. 101, which is a Female Seminary, but he was pursued and brought out again. One or two friends assisted to keep off the rabble, but they turned into the Second-avenue and stopped opposite No. 122, the residence of Mayor WOOD. Here they commanded the musician to serenade the house, but by this time the poor man was so much out of breath he could hardly speak, much less blow; his instrument, too, was broken. He gave his name as JULES LAMOIN, No. 138 Reade-street. The crowd had mercy on him at last and released him.

While the boys were amusing themselves in this manner, various attempts were made to organize the meeting. MORRIS DELANEY was named as Chairman. Two or three persons made addresses. The first speaker said enough to prepare the way gracefully to name Mayor WOOD, for whom he proposed three cheers. He was soon followed by a working-man named GEORGE CAMPBELL, who was listened to with considerable attention.

It is a sad sight, said he, to see men who have no employment, whose families are hungry, and they no means of feeding them. But it is also a sad sight to see men deceived day after day—coming together here, and relying upon promises without meaning. The Committee which have been acting for you, has been fooling you from day to-day and from week to week; and why? For the purpose of putting you off until after election; till WOOD may, upon his lying promises, be again elected; till troops are stationed in every public place to shoot you down; and what then? You can go to the devil. Put not your trust in politicians, nor yet in any man who is their tool. Trust in yourselves. What in the name of Heaven do all the promises of Mayor WOOD amount to? An appropriation of $250,000 has passed for work upon the Central Park. Not a man will be put to work there for a week to come; and how long will that last? Perhaps a week; possibly a fortnight; but, in all probability, not a day longer. And how many of the 20,000 of us now in want of employment, will get work there? Perhaps a thousand. So that it is possible that one thousand of us may get two weeks' work for political capital; that will take us through the election, and then we can starve. [Cries of good!] Who is this FERNANDO WOOD in whom we are told to put our trust? He is a politician—he is a selfish, scheming politician. He is one of the most ambitious of men; but he is ambitious for himself; and I do not blame him. But I blame you if you are not ambitious also. It is an old and wise saying, that if a man does not care for himself nobody will care for him. Therefore, I tell you not to trust to WOOD, but to trust to yourselves. He may flatter you with promises, but he cares nothing for you nor me. He would not go to that lamp-post to do a man of us a favor, unless he could make something by it. I do not blame him for this; but I blame you that you will not favor yourselves. Who are we in the eyes of Mayor WOOD and the other politicians? A crowd of mean, insignificant, ragged, hungry dogs, who are to be flattered for our votes and kicked after the election. If we assemble upon the steps of the City Hall, he will send out his Marshal and order us away. We must not defile that holy temple of justice—a sacred place in his eyes; but in my eyes it is a den of corruption—a nest of thieves—where our City politicians and officers meet to rob the people of their money and divide the spoils among themselves. [Great applause.] I have told you what we are in the eyes of the Mayor; but what are we in fact? You, fellow laborers, need not depend upon any Mayor, or a politician, or any government. You are the source of wealth; you, if you but knew it, are Mayor and government, and more than all of them. You have but to demand your rights as you should, and these trading politicians, who cheat you with cunning and feed you with promises, will not dare disobey you. If a man comes from Hungary, or a Minister return from a foreign court, the treasury pours out its thousands for the pageant, and these thieving officers you uphold by your votes feast at your expense. But when we ask not bread for our starving wives and children, but for honest work to feed them ourselves, we can get only empty promises to secure our votes, and after election can freeze and starve without a sympathizing word. But I tell you we are stronger than these liars. We must *organize*. We must first learn our strength; we must prepare for the worst; and when we have done this, we must not beg, but *demand* work, and if we do not get it *we can do what we please*; there is no army nor Mayor that is strong enough to stand between us and bread for our families. [Cries of good and applause.] If we cannot get work peacefully, we must get bread by violence; for it is better before God and man to steal, than to lie down and starve. [Loud applause.] Then why longer march down to the City Hall? Why longer trust to Mayor or politicians? Let us at once organize. It is nonsense to wait till election—it is nonsense to wait till to-morrow. Let us act at once and together, for "in union there is strength."

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to appoint a Committee on organization to report at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which was carried.

Mr. SMITH and Mr. MCGUIRE afterward came upon the ground and made some statements as to the prospects for work, which gave no satisfaction.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER also soon arrived upon the ground and made a speech, which was listened to and cheered at its close. He cautioned them against being led into excesses by the crowd of riotous and designing persons who were using them to excite riot and disorder, so that they could take advantage of the disorder to plunder and rob, and then leave the laboring man to suffer the odium of their acts. It might become necessary to take those riotous persons out from among them, and in such case he had no doubt the Police could rely on them, if necessary, to assist. He pledged them that the Police of the City would contribute their share towards relieving their wants, and in providing them labor.

During the afternoon there were but 400 or 500 persons lingering about the place.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Yesterday, while the reporters were taking a survey of things in general, before the organization of any meeting, a gentleman, evidently a man well-to-do in the world, a merchant or banker, who had not succumbed to the present "crisis," appeared on the ground, for the purpose, as it seemed, of satisfying himself by actual inspection, as to the numbers and condition of the "unemployed." He walked around, and to and fro, and went hither and thither. He walked fast. He walked slow. He stopped and surveyed. He did not seem pleased, if the frown on his brow was any indication of his mental condition. Evidently he had reached the conclusion that the whole thing was a humbug, and that the starving would go regularly home to dinner at noon or a little after. With an expression of contempt upon his countenance, which no description could do justice to, he approached our reporter, and surveying him with ineffable disdain, accosted him.

CONTEMPTUOUS OLD GENTLEMAN.—An't you ashamed of yourself, to remain loafing about this square, calling yourself starving, and exciting people to riot?

REPORTER—(*Taken forcibly aback—in fact laid completely prostrate.*) Sir?

OLD GENTLEMAN.—It is all nonsense, this starvation movement; it's all political; it's Mayor WOOD's doing, and I suppose you are one of his creatures. Are you BOOLES the blacksmith, or SMITH the bill-poster, or CASE the Red-republican?

REPORTER—(*Beginning to define the Old Gentleman's position.*) Sir, I am, at this moment, a man having no employment—(*Which was true, as the meeting had not commenced.*)

OLD GENTLEMAN—You should have saved money. The working classes should save money. You drink rum. You ought to have money in the Savings Bank.

REPORTER—(*quietly*)—I have a small amount there, but I do not want to withdraw it.

OLD GENTLEMAN—(*rising at once to the climax of indignation*)—Money in the Savings Bank, and clamoring for bread. You are an impostor. Whoever you are, you are an impostor. I suppose I have read your speeches in the papers. I don't believe you are a workingman. You are paid by Mayor WOOD. You are one of the demagogues employed by him to incite these people to riot, or so near to it that he shall earn popularity by repressing it. (*Suddenly pausing and addressing our Reporter with much gravity,*) I will make you a fair offer. Are you a married man?

REPORTER (with a bow and a blush)—I am not.

OLD GENTLEMAN—Then, if you can bring references, I will give you six dollars a week to sweep out my store and act as porter. Don't say you are out of employment any more.

REPORTER—My work, Sir, I think, is about to commence, for here come the Committee. Permit me to present you with my card.

ASTONISHED OLD GENTLEMAN—Sir, I beg your pardon. I read your paper every day. I sincerely ask your forgiveness. There is my card. Come and dine with me next Sunday. Hour, half-past five. I am really—hum—yes I am. (*Old Gentleman hurries off and Reporter attends to his duties.*)

In the Park.

There was no great gathering of the unemployed yesterday in the Park. About 10 o'clock stragglers began to tie themselves into knots, and discuss prospects and tobacco, chewing the latter vigorously. Half an hour later, those who had retired to rest late on the previous night, and in consequence had taken a late breakfast, came, to the number of a hundred or two, to lend the momentum of their presence to the movement, and to starve till dinner time. As the police had turned them from the City Hall steps on the preceding day, they rather avoided that locality, and preferred the wide area fronting the building, where, in groups of tens, twenties, and thirties, they discussed grievances and used toothpicks. Passing in and out among them, our reporter could not find one man whom he could believe to be hungry, much less starving. A large number were smoking cigars, and many of them kept dropping away, in couples, to smile at misfortune at the taverns on the east side of the Park.

Other people, and not a few of them, who did not profess to be starving, had sought the Park to see what was going on, and they evidently were disappointed at the slowness of proceedings. They were prepared to see a rush made upon the Banks, the Custom-House and the Sub-Treasury. Their reliance on the marines, and the military in general, was great, but they did not know what the City had to dread. They were rather disgusted with the extremely pacific aspect of affairs. They were in search of excitement and did not find it. Suddenly their expectations were aroused by the beat of a martial drum in Broadway. The unemployed in the Park changed their lounging attitudes, and seemed to prick up their ears, like the war-horse, when he hears the sound of the trumpet. Into the Park, preceded by a band, defiled a body of men, carrying the American flag, and bearing unusual accoutrements. Everybody wondered what was coming. A rush was made for the City Hall steps. Respectable people asked if the troops were withdrawn from the Custom-House, for surely the unemployed were come to demand work of the Mayor, or sack the City Hall. In a few moments the alarm was dissipated. The invading army was only that eccentric company known as the "Umbrella Guard." They passed through the Park, each man carrying an open umbrella, as he might do if the rain poured in torrents. The music was excellent, the sight was attractive, and when the last man of the company had turned out of the Park on the way to Fulton-street among the dense crowd which pursued them were most of the unemployed. The Park was nearly empty.

Shortly afterwards, the Committee of the working-men from the meeting of the previous day, at Tompkins-square, arrived at the City Hall, to request an interview with the Mayor. His Honor assured them that work would be provided for them as soon as possible. He urged them to have no more of the exciting meetings, which had annoyed the City for some days past, as such meetings tended rather to alienate the sympathies of their best friends. The Committee promised that they would do all in their power to prevent any more gatherings, and withdrew with rather elongated faces.

At 11 o'clock there were about fifteen hundred persons in the Park. Columbia Engine, No. 14, had been drawn up in front of the City Hall that a photograph might be made, and that, in the absence of any object of greater interest, occupied the attention of the loungers until after 12 o'clock. When the operator arrived, an opportunity was afforded the Police of showing their efficiency. They cleared a space in front from the lines of the most distant pillars of the parties to near the chains, where the operator had placed his camera. They were industrious and efficient. The operator was desirous that the space should be kept perfectly clear, so that no undesired figures should appear upon his plate. To secure this the Police ran up and down, in and across the space, within scope of his instrument, with remarkable perseverance and alacrity. They kept the space clear of all intruders, except themselves, and seemed pleased with their success, for in their anxiety to arrest the progress of others towards the field of reflection, they did not dream that they could be "taken." Those who knew aught of the conditions necessary to secure a photograph of the engine *without* a front and background of Metropolitan Police on a "dead run," engaged the honest efforts of our protectors to facilitate the work of the now nervous operator. Finally, they were informed that they were not "shadows," but patrolmen; and that the operator could not proceed while they continued to patrol his "beat." On receipt of that information they retired within the Hall, but even there they could not refrain from doing their duty. They had been told that any object within scope of the instrument would appear upon the plate and spoil the picture; and while burdened with that idea, one of their number discovered an apple woman standing behind one of the pillars of the portico. He seized her immediately and conveyed her to the interior of the Hall. She had been concealed entirely from the view of the operator by two feet of solid masonry, but she had "strong features," and the policeman evidently feared they might strike through. While the policeman was thus employed the engine was photographed, and the people were about closing up the space, when they were requested to stand as they were, and additional amusement would be furnished. A file of the policemen, who had been previously most prominent, was brought down to within blank range of the camera and formed into line. The eyes of all were pointed at them and so was the instrument. But they stood firm. Not a cheek blanched, not a lip quivered. In profound silence the slide was raised, the curtain was drawn and the policemen were taken. The photographing concluded, the hungry men retired for dinner and so did the policemen. The unemployed did not return—at least not in any noticeable numbers. In fact, with the exception of the excitement furnished by the parade of the "Umbrella Guard," and the photographing of the policemen, there was nothing to aid the unemployed to wile away the time. There were no speeches nor any violent ejaculations that attracted attention. During the entire day it was evident that they were more desirous of cracking a joke than of doing anything than would elicit a thump from a policeman's club—that they preferred fun to fighting. The arrangements of the General Superintendent during the early portion of the day, were similar to those of Tuesday, but fortunately his force was not required; and if the temper exhibited yesterday continues, it will be some time before it is needed to quell a hungry-men's riot.

United States Troops Dismissed from the Custom-House.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the various federal officers of the port of New-York had a consultation at the Collector's private office, relative to the retention of the United States troops in the Custom-House.

The opinion was unanimous that their presence was needed no longer, and in short that the talked of attack and seizure upon the Government specie was not at all likely to be really attempted. An order was accordingly given to the officers in command of the troops to withdraw them from the Custom House, and return to their respective head-quarters at the Navy Yard and Governor's Island.

At 11 o'clock the troops were properly marshaled and marched out from the Custom House basement. They proceeded down Wall-street with the utmost quiet. The people in the street noticed them scarcely more than they would a target company. All who did notice them commented upon the whole thing as a stupendous farce. The poor marines and troops looked as though they had passed a hard night in their cramped-up quarters and were glad enough to get where they would be more comfortable and have something besides stale pilot-bread to eat and something softer than the hard side of a board for lodgings.

The Police.

The Police were yesterday held in reserve in their respective Wards for any emergencies that might arise calling for concerted action. They were kept at their Station-houses from an early hour in the morning till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 P.M., they were dismissed, and the regular police duties entered upon. The Deputy Superintendent says that at any time he can command 400 policemen in half an hour to any point in the City below Thirtieth-street.

Riot at Ridgewood Reservoir—Axes, Pick-axes and Shovels for Weapons.

A disturbance has been brewing for several days past among the Irish laborers employed on the Ridgewood Reservoir, (Brooklyn Water Works,) near East New-York. It seems that the contractor has recently hired a large number of men who were formerly employed at the Bergen Tunnel, known as the Fardowners. Most of the old laborers belong to another Irish faction, and they were determined to drive the new-comers away. They kept their intention to themselves until Tuesday evening, when they commenced the attack, and for a time the fight raged fiercely.

Fortunately, no one was killed, though several persons were severely injured. One man, while sitting at a table in his shanty, was struck at by another with an axe. The weapon just grazed the head of the man, and struck the table with such force as to break it to pieces. Another man had a similar escape from a pickaxe aimed at his head, while in a sitting posture. At the height of the excitement, an overseer armed himself with a brace of six-shooters, and by his firmness and threats to annihilate any person who disobeyed him, he eventually succeeded in forcing the belligerents into their shanties, where they remained the rest of the night.

Yesterday there was no disturbance during the day, but it was understood that the newcomers were to be driven off last night. The contractor, fearing a more serious disturbance, applied to the Sheriff of Kings County to send a *posse* to the place to keep the peace, but upon examination it was ascertained that the battle-ground was in Queens County. The Sheriff of that county, by request, last night repaired to the ground with a force of deputies, but up to a late hour no serious outbreak had occurred, though a portion of the laborers are boiling over for a fight.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday afternoon, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The agent of the Commission at Troy, forwarded a communication asking for power to assist some destitute emigrants at that place, who were reduced to a starving condition in consequence of the stoppage of trade. The Board directed their Secretary to inform the agent that it was not within their power to grant the permission for which he asked, namely, to extend to such persons pecuniary aid; it would form a precedent which could not fail to be perverted on future occasions.

The Vice-President, Captain CRABTREE, stated that he had ordered 200 tons of coal for Ward's Island, at the last contract price, namely, $4 65 per ton. The Board confirmed the contract, and adjourned until the following Wednesday.

The annexed is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 4, 1857...	161,571
Number Emigrants arrived since, to Nov. 11..	5,072
Total	166,650
To same date in 1856	122,811

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,658	1,235	1,751
Number of inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	113	105	91
Total	1,771	1,340	1,842

Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, '57		$9,202 75
Receipts to Nov. 4, 1857....	$343,560 25	
Receipts since Nov. 11, 1857, for Com'n alien passeng'rs	6,882 00—	350,442 25
Total		$341,239 50
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 4, '57		$297,807 74
Balance of Commissioners' Fund		$43,431 76
No payments on Nov. 4		

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Work Chances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the cry is, Work or Bread, and still the residents on the line of the New Bowery have been petitioning, pleading and beseeching of the Common Council for the last four weeks to have the contract which was made by the Croton Board about the 10th of last month, for paving the New Bowery and intersecting streets, confirmed. At present the street is without pavement and nearly impassable. G. P.

Labor Demonstrations Elsewhere.

The unemployed workingmen of Philadelphia held another meeting at Spring Garden on Tuesday afternoon, to consider their grievances. Two thousand persons were present. WILLIAM CAFFAT presided. A Committee was appointed to confer with the City Councils.

The Workingmen's Relief Committee at Newark, have held meetings and had conferences with employers and manufacturers. They have invited deputations from every shop, factory and trade within the city limits, to meet and report on the prospects and probable amount of certain employment throughout the winter, as the best means of learning whether there may be some possibility of keeping the hands at work, however limited may be the employment.

The police of Newark, numbering sixteen men and the four officers, held a meeting and subscribed funds to purchase 25 barrels of flour which they propose to distribute for the benefit of the destitute. A proposed parade of the force has been abandoned, the men preferring to contribute what it would cost to the poor.

At Trenton, on Monday evening, the unemployed held a meeting at the City Hall, and adopted a series of recommendations to the Common Council. Ward Committees were appointed to ascertain the names and wants of persons out of employment in the city. All acts of violence were discountenanced. Dr. SKELTON offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

That the Common Council be requested to cause to be purchased, either by making a loan, or on the credit of the city, provisions and fuel; and that the appropriate city officers supply, from time to time, the destitute of our city as their wants may require, and that if any of the destitute request it, accounts be opened with them and the articles charged, to be paid for when they become able.

Movements for the relief of the unemployed have been set on foot in Providence. The Mayor of the city, on Saturday, addressed a communication to the Common Council, calling their attention to the wants of the workingmen, and suggesting the time a proper one to begin work on a new City Hall.

EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES.

Marriages are less numerous in Boston. The *Post* says: "The records of the City Registrar begin to show the effects in the decrease of applications for certificates of intentions of marriage. In the month of October last the deficiency, as compared with the same month in 1856, was between fifty and sixty; and during the ten months of 1857, the decrease, as compared with 1856, is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred."

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"Our merchants and exporters are doing but little, and it is almost a sorry sight to them to see one of their ships arrive. Her cargo cannot be sold except at the most ruinous rates, if sold for cash, and they do not care to sell on credit. The voyages end most disastrously, if sold in either way, as the goods were purchased, in most cases, at the inflated prices abroad. Some most unfortunate voyages have lately terminated, from the East Indies, with assorted cargoes, and from the West Indies, with sugar and molasses. The jobbing trade was probably the dullest last month known for a generation in this city, the sales in many cases being about one-third of last October. Many houses are curtailing their expenses, discharging clerks, and retrenching in every way to meet the dullest Winter and Spring known for many years."

The *Traveller* also learns that there has been a great falling off in the freight receipts on the Boston and Maine Railroad, owing to the depression of manufactures. Several employes have been discharged from the road, and the wages of a portion of those remaining have been reduced since the first of the month. Several hands have also been discharged from the P. S. and P. Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Fourth Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad was held at the office of the Company, in Sixty-first-street, on Wednesday afternoon.

THURLOW WEED, Esq. presided as Chairman, and HENRY S. BURGER officiated as Secretary.

The President, Mr. WM. A. DARLING, submitted the annual report, of which we present an abstract.

The business of the year ending Oct. 31, 1857, has been as follows:

Receipts from Passengers		$405,278 95
Receipts from other sources, such as horses, manure, interest, old car wheels, &c., &c		13,750 95
Gross receipts		$419,029 90
Out of which has been paid:		
Cost of operating the Road	$263,692 02	
Dividends	93,600 00	
Real estate	68,673 64	
Assessments and Taxes	3,402 49	
Interest on Bonds	3,500 00	
Sewer expenses	2,400 00	
Six new Cars	4,650 00	
Harlem Ties	1,600 00	
Suffolk Bank balance	3,756 93—	445,275 08
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1857		$24,282 03
The funded debt is	$50,000 00	
Mortgage on real estate	20,000 00	
Outstanding obligations for payments on real estate maturing within next 90 days	20,500 00—	90,500 00

There has been paid out since November, 1855, on account of real estate, the sum of $92,281 12, in the following specified amounts:

Purchase money on lot on Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street	$15,082 76
Carpenters	36,500 00
Masons	20,015 00
Excavating and labor in Sixty-sixth-street	4,888 49
Castings and rails	5,035 86
Labor paid on pay-roll	2,750 00
Interest on mortgage	1,976 86
Painting	1,300 00
Architects	850 00
Mortgage paid off on lot Third-avenue	750 00
Plumbing for stables	600 00
Assessment for Central Park	543 19
Commissions per purchase lots	409 00
Sundries	410 38
Belgian blocks	314 00
Surveying	305 00
Assessment grading Sixty-sixth-street	300 00
Law expenses searching title	291 75
Interest on purchase money	153 90
Taxes, 1856	145 60
Lumber	106 28
Examining plans	10 00
Harlem lot purchase money	1,050 00
Harlem station building	314 25
Flagging at Harlem	49 42
Law expenses searching title of Harlem lot	44 38
Total	$92,281 12

The following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

For Directors—William A. Darling, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Samuel Jaudon, William H. Webb, George G. Waters, Clarkson N. Potter, Wilson G. Hunt, Maltry G. Lane, Peter McMartin, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine.

For Inspectors—Richard Williamson, John L. Everitt, Richard S. Gray.

It was stated after the meeting broke up that upwards of eight millions of passengers had passed over the line during the last year. The proceedings were quite unanimous. No dinner speeches were delivered.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—A large camphene lamp, suspended in the news dépôt of Mr. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, at No. 89 Division-street, exploded last evening, entirely blowing out the front window of the store, and causing the almost total destruction of the stock. Mrs. CAMPBELL, who was in attendance at the time, was very severely burned.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of Chestertown, Warren County committed suicide at that place, a few days since, by cutting his throat. Cause, grief at the death of his wife.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

COMONFORT DICTATOR.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Cuernavaca.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz 7th inst., with advices from the City of Mexico to the 4th by the mail, and the 6th by telegraph.

The *Tennessee* brings over half a million in specie, and highly important intelligence.

On the 4th instant the political guarantees of the new Constitution were suspended, and President COMONFORT was clothed with dictatorial power.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the district of Cuernavaca, in consequence of serious difficulties between the Spanish and Mexican citizens.

General ALVAREZ was still successful against the rebels in the South.

Later advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy had surrendered to the Government troops. The revolution in the province had however taken new life, and, indeed, the whole people were in arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expenses of the Government—Retrenchment and Reform.

Additional Work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Extraordinary Proceedings Before one of the Naval Courts—Reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Brigham Young, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

The President, in pursuing the policy of rigid retrenchment in every department of the Government expenditures, expects to keep the estimates of appropriations for next year's expenses (to be submitted to Congress at its meeting) within *forty* millions of dollars, against *eighty-five* millions appropriated last year. It is not probable that the appropriations will be permitted to exceed forty-five millions, under any circumstances. The corrupt lobbyists and land-stealers, accordingly, will find poor encouragement next Winter, and Congress will have more than usual opportunity to attend to legitimate private as well as public business, presented to it under legitimate and honest auspices.

I learn that it is proposed to withdraw our naval force altogether from Panama Bay within two or three months. Officers of the Navy complain bitterly of the insalubrity of the climate, and the sickness of the station. These certainly must be greatly exaggerated, for there is no reason why the Bay of Panama should not be quite as healthy as the average of foreign naval stations. I speak from some personal experience, having visited the Isthmus on several occasions, and spent some time there. The real difficulty is the shocking dullness of the place. Valparaiso, with the neighboring capital of Peru, or San Francisco, with its gayeties and society, are far more attractive localities—but the services of cruisers are far less needed there.

Nowhere, probably, is the constant presence of a Naval force more necessary than at Panama, and if it is withdrawn there will be great danger of violent outbreaks ashore, either in the shape of direct assaults upon American travelers, such as occurred in April, 1856—or in that of disturbances originating in the bitter feuds existing between different classes of the native population, and, by easy gradation, resulting in murderous onslaught upon the lives of all Americans who may be there. If the advice of our experienced and able Consul at Panama is listened to, Secretary TOUCEY assuredly will never permit American life and property there to be left at the mercy and caprice of the turbulent spirits of that quarter, for a single day. Such a course would be especially hazardous in view of the fact that the outrages of April, 1856, have been settled by the negotiation of a Treaty, without the shadow of an effort even to punish the ringleaders in that scene of massacre and pillage.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty, Gen. CASS has addressed an official letter to the Minister of New-Granada, assuring him that the least future attempt of her citizens to outrage citizens of the United States crossing her territory, will be visited with instant and severe retribution. So far, very well; but the friends of the sufferers will naturally feel that prevention is better than punishment.

There is not the least evidence yet that the New-Granadian authorities intend to redeem their promise to punish the murderers and robbers, at whose hands our countrymen and countrywomen suffered so much. On the contrary, their ringleaders still hold positions of honor and trust under the Government.

The more the new Treaty is considered, the less satisfactory it appears, and the less probability is there of its ratification by the Senate,—for it is now evident that instead of securing a prompt and just settlement of the claims of our citizens for indemnity, it in reality puts off their payment to an indefinite future—certainly for a longer time than the claimants can reasonably hope to live. I hear of several very influential Senators who are determined to oppose the ratification by every proper means.

A private letter, sent "at a venture," by the hands of a wild Indian on the Plains, has been received by the family of Lieut. BEALE, the Superintendent of the California Wagon Road expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. At its date the party had reached the Colorado, the Western terminus of their route. All were well, and the party had not even lost a single animal. The camels were thoroughly tested in this expedition, and to their employment, doubtless, is to be ascribed much of its success.

Lieut. BEALE states that he will probably not be heard from again for three months. It is supposed that his intention is to retrace his steps to Fort Defiance, to re-examine his work, and remedy any defects, and then return to the Colorado, and thence to California, where his party will disband.

Miss JULIANA MAY gives us a concert on Thursday evening, and the ever-welcome STRAKOSCH brings us Madame FRIZZOLINI on Tuesday next. Washington is quite music-starved at present, and these artists may expect overflowing houses. The President has promised to attend Miss MAY's *début* in her native city.

S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

In response to the application of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES for additional work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Secretary TOUCEY states that nothing can be done with the *Sabine* this winter, but that the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* will be completely overhauled and repaired there on her arrival home.

In one of the Naval Courts to-day, in the case of CHASE BARNEY, the Judge-Advocate propounded a question to a witness for the Government with respect to the domestic relations between the defendant and his wife. The counsel for the defence protested that he had not come into Court to have his domestic affairs investigated. The Court insisted on the question, when the defendant's counsel, a son of Governor WISE, collected his papers and left, saying that his client, as a man of honor, could not be a party to bringing his wife's name before the Naval tribunal for discussion, and that if the Court chose to pursue that investigation, it should be *ex parte*. The Court closed its doors for a secret deliberation, and decided to submit the propriety of the question for the President's decision. The occurrence excites much indignant criticism in naval circles.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

General DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day wrote a letter to BRIGHAM YOUNG in reply to his communication of the 12th of September, administering him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of his administration of the Indian Superintendency in Utah. He tells BRIGHAM YOUNG that he has exceeded the appropriations for him by more than $31,000, and that he has no reason to complain of his drafts not being paid. Gen. D. adds: "So far from encouraging amicable relations, you have studiously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are their friends, and the Government and people of the States their enemies. The rule is to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, and General DENVER knows no reason why it should not now be applied to YOUNG. In reply to YOUNG's objection to the presence of troops, General D. says if it is his (YOUNG's) intention to preserve the peace the troops will not interfere with him. He concludes by saying that the Executive has no alternative but to crush out rebellion, and that for that purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his control. He then tells BRIGHAM YOUNG that his claim for double salary is against law, but that if it shall be ascertained that his expenditures were properly made he will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

A number of white men having unlawfully intruded on the Cherokee neutral grounds, and resisted all efforts to remove them, application has been made to the Government to eject them by force.

WM. J. ROSS, of New-York, entered to-day on his duties as keeper of the rolls of the State Department.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Utah Expedition—Three Government Trains Burnt by the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Advices from Fort Laramie to Oct. 22, state that Colonel COOK's command, the Second Dragoons, were four miles this side the fort, and had encountered a snow storm five days previously.

Colonel JOHNSTON, when last heard from, was 230 miles beyond Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep 100 miles this side, where an express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn and the entire absence of grass, the teams and dragoon horses were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, near Green River, ninety miles behind Col. ALEXANDER's command, which constituted the vanguard of the Army.

It was rumored that the Fifth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery, would take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for Winter quarters.

The Freshets.

DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRACK—DELAY OF TRAINS, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The rain-storm west of this place has proved very destructive. Several culverts on the Central Railroad are broken. The bridge over the Genesee, at Rochester, was for a long time considered to be in danger. All trains for the West have been delayed. One freight train broke through a culvert at Weedsport, and six cars, loaded with grain, were precipitated into a ditch. No person was injured. The rain is spoken of as the heaviest known for years. The Canal breaks overflowed the road, and no trains are sent West. The latest information says that hopes are entertained that the old road between Syracuse and Rochester will be passable to-night; and, if it is, a train will leave here at 6 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

We have nothing new from the West in regard to the freshet. The Central Road is still obstructed, and no trains are going out.

THE FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The track immediately adjoining the Elmira bridge has been washed away for about three lengths of rails, and the water is so high in the river as to render the bridge impassable for the trains. The water is now subsiding, however, and, as no part of the bridge has been carried away, it is expected in a very short time to be all right for the passage of the trains. We learn that a portion of the track, near Corning, has been washed away, but we have not yet received the particulars.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERFORD, N. Y.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A destructive fire occurred at Waterford, Saratoga County, at 4 o'clock this morning. The extensive flouring mill of Messrs. MORSE, EDDY & Co., together with the storehouse attached, and its contents, were entirely destroyed. Ten thousand bushels of Wheat and four hundred barrels of Flour were in the storehouse. The fire is supposed to have originated in the friction of the machinery. The loss amounts to about $35,000. The insurance is $10,000 on the stock, and $9,000 on the building.

F

BADEN BADEN.

The Town—Prevailing Fashions—Gambling, &c., &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

BADEN BADEN, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

Baden Baden is essentially the Boulevard of Europe. If a man will sit under the peristyle of its *Kursaal* from the 1st of June to the last of September, he will see pass in review before him eighteen-twentieths of the notabilities of Europe. So, too, he might say of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris; but there he sees his notabilities infinitessimally diluted in the currents of another element of humanity to which Baden Baden is a stranger. And it is precisely this exclusiveness, or rather this concentration of all the fashion of Europe in one small spot, which is the great charm of this watering place.

Baden Baden is hugged around so closely by its high hills, that the town appears more diminutive than it really is. All its fashionable hotels are not farther away from the great central point of attraction, the Conversation-House and the Spring, than the length of your Park. If the little evening journal, *Badenblatt*, announces the arrival of any of your friends, you have only to go to the common rendezvous the next day, and they are as sure to pass there as they have legs on which to walk.

At Baden Baden the etiquette of the Winter capital is discarded in all else than dress. The incognito is the rule and not the exception. The number of royal heads that pass here a few days during the Summer season is very considerable; but they come for distraction and not for notoriety, and prefer to be absolved from the etiquette of their position. And it is remarkable how well this incognito is understood and respected by the society of Baden Baden. On our way from Heidelberg here we picked up the King of Belgium at Carlsruhe. He was traveling under the title of the Count d'Ardennes, with one of his Ministers, the Viscount de CONWAY, his physician, and a suite of fifteen persons. He stopped at the same hotel as ourselves, the Victoria, which had already lodged the present season, the Czar of Russia, the Kings of Wurtemberg and Bavaria. The King's name appeared among the list of arrivals in the little journal as the Count of Ardennes, and thus no attention was attracted to his movements. It was sufficient to know that he wished to remain incognito, and thus his presence was to every appearance ignored. This *retenue* on the part of the people is due to the predominance of the aristocratic element, who impose on the rest their manners and their etiquette.

Here the health-seekers are out by seven in the morning, and on their way to the spring. The band plays in front of the Conversation-House, (whether to amuse the drinkers while swallowing the nauseating water, or to coax them from their beds at an early hour, I do not know,) from 7 to 9 o'clock. To go to the spring ladies dress as they please—mostly in black and very plainly. But the gaming-tables of the Conversation-House open at eleven, and then a morning dress is *de rigeur*: white or nearly white muslin, plain, with a long, tight-fitting *par dessus* of the same stuff, immense crinoline and a flat hat. All who do not conform to this mode are regarded as travelers and outsiders. For dinner another dress is required; and again when they appear at the Conversation-House in the evening, still another. This is white, too, but finer than the morning dress, which is stiff and starched.

At Baden Baden, this Summer, a woman, who is not all dressed in white is not a woman:—she is a traveler—that is all. "*La mousseline arboré*," they say, "*on est sous les armes.*" Sometimes, however, they abuse the white. Thus we saw, last evening, at the private saloons of the Conversation-House, an English lady in white satin broché—in the month of August! It is only English ladies who have the courage of such excentricities. A Parisian would have been lost by such a violation of propriety. Lady C. passed the *consigne* with the impassibility of a horse-guard going to parade.

But it does not suffice that the white should be white in order to be white;—it must be shaded with costly *dentelles*. And in this matter of *dentelles*, each evening the saloons and promenade of the Conversation-House is the scene of a tournament, which leaves on the ground more wounded and bleeding than did the knights-tournaments of old. From its proximity to Paris the society of Baden Baden has of late years received a very considerable addition to its numbers from the ranks of the *demi-monde*, from that class who are essentially the initiators and leaders of the fashion in this centre of fashionable life. The *biches* are the principal competitors in this duel of the *dentelles*. Last evening one of these ladies—a superb Italienne—appeared on the promenade with a robe that threw the whole camp of fashionables into confusion. Her toilette was extremely simple. The dress was white, but it carried six rounds of lace that cost as many thousand francs. This was not all;—as the maximum of the magnificent, the last flounce of lace trailed six inches on the ground. Some of the fashionables grew pale; their very *lorgnons* quaked. You hardly know what electric discharges are set free by the friction of a handsome *dentelle!*

The gentlemen take more latitude in the matter of toilette; but here again the white prevails, with the difference that a gentleman in white is never as well dressed as a lady in white. A change, however, is required for dinner, and for this evening *soirées* of the *Kursaal*, but of a general rule the gentlemen are as much at their ease at Baden Baden in the article of dress, as if veritably in the country.

The predilection of the fashionable world for Baden Baden is not a source of wonder, when all the advantages of the place as a residence are known. To the ladies it is not so far from Paris (one day by railroad—400 miles) but that they can obtain readily the dresses necessary to keep up their position. The same contiguity to Paris is also an advantage to the gentlemen. Then its climate is mild and equable; its high surrounding hills—the children of the Black Forest, as the guide-book says—protect it from the sharp winds which might modify its temperature disagreeably. Then the hotels are good—the whole village is a hotel—one wonders what becomes of the natives in the Summer—the stores furnish everything that can be bought in Paris. The scenery is fine, the promenades, drives and excursions charming. Then we come to the thermal springs and bathing establishments for invalids, which possess undoubted value. The evening concerts, balls and theatrical representations at the private rooms of the Conversation-House, all of a superior order, are all that could be desired in the very heart of Paris or St. Petersburg. The society, made up as as it is of noted people in the aristocratic, literary and artistic worlds, is a prominent feature in the attractions of the place. But before and above all are the *rouge-et-noir* and the *roulette*.

People say that Baden Baden is a saloon, while Hombourg is a gambling house. But take your place at the door of this brilliant Conversation-House, this prince of *Kursaals*, and observe the movements of the society of Baden Baden. How many men of all this society avoid the gaming-tables? One perhaps out of ten. As I said before the entire society of the place appears once a day at least at the Conversation-House; you thus have it all under your eye and can judge perfectly its habits. Undoubtedly at Hombourg people go to *work*—at the tables, for there the Government gives more chance to the player than either at Wiesbaden or Baden Baden; so that it may be said in justice that the *rouge-et-noir* at Baden Baden partakes more of the character of a distraction than of a business transaction. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the least observation will satisfy any one that the great preoccupation of the Summer residents of Baden Baden are the piles of gold that are heaped up every morning on the tables of the *Kursaal*. The most of this society are men of refined taste, but gamblers at heart; and when they play they wish to find themselves in as good company, and with as good surroundings as possible. Those who do not care for the accessories, the adventurers and the players by profession, go to Hombourg. So we see that when people leave the large capitals of Europe to go to the gambling springs of Germany, they go according to their means or tastes to the spring that responds best to their respective positions; but the gaming-table, in one as in the other place, remains the principal point of attraction. If it is not, at least, when they arrive, it proves to be before they leave.

The flat bonnet, the chapeau Pamelia, is worn here by every lady, from the Princess down. The black half-veil which falls gracefully from the rim like the *barbe* of the mask, provoking as the Spanish mantilla, lends to handsome women, to young girls especially, an additional charm—the charm of a half-disclosed mystery; the others adopt it because it is a boon to them and—a pleasure to us. It is a *coiffure* which suits all, the queens of beauty as well as the disenthroned blondes and brunettes, girls of sixteen and those who have forty years between two lustres. And yet this mode cannot be introduced at Paris, where only the provincial English and the third category of the genus *biche*—I mean no disrespect by the juxtaposition—wear them. The Empress wears a Pamelia at Bairritz, but she cannot wear it at St. Cloud.

Here, at Baden Baden, no one seems to know Mr. HUME, the illustrious medium. And yet he has the reputation (at Paris) of being the great attraction of the saloons at this particular moment. This invisible individual has at least furnished to the exhausted pens of the French journalists an amusing chapter for the current literature of the day. He never responds to what may be said of him, he is indeed, except to a very few, an individual without an existence. This adds to the mystery which surrounds his name, and gives him more prestige in the exercise of the remarkable legerdemain tricks he has been enabled to practice upon certain circles into which he has been admitted.

At Baden Baden there are but two tables—one of *rouge-et-noir* and one of *roulette*. But the sums of money lost and won at these two tables are enormous. I saw to-day a young American, a boy of 23, with white hair and pale face, lift 23,000 francs from the *rouge* at one time. After gaining this stake, he commenced betting again, a thousand-franc bill at a time, and after losing three bills in succession, he left, took a turn round the hall, returned again, and now betting more cautiously, but always a thousand francs at a time, commenced to gain again, but his chances varied, so that in a short time I lost the run of his game. His *sang froid* was the admiration of the oldest players, and if he lives he promises to be a hardened sinner. The Russian boyard, Count B., who sat at the side of this boy, also bet largely, but he was betting on another series, and at last, risking all his gainings on a single deal, with the hope of double three times, lost all.

Mr. SUMNER arrived here two days ago from London, and has left already for Switzerland. He remains in Switzerland for a few weeks, returns by the Rhine to Scotland, and after a short time spent there and in Ireland, will sail for home in time for the opening of Congress. MALAKOFF.

A Lesson for the Times—Results of a Protective Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A remarkable example of the circumstances into which the most honest and well-meaning of political teachers may be occasionally hurried by too evident and impassioned devotion to a pet theory is being at this moment afforded by the position of the two great industrial interests of this country. No idea has been more forcibly presented to the minds of the masses of the northern States than the idea that it is our first and greatest duty so to arrange our affairs, that every manufactured article of which we stand in need shall be produced on our own soil. Absolute and entire independence of foreigners is a doctrine which has been preached with a fervor and faith certainly worthy of a far better result than any which has yet attended it. The measures which have been taken for the purpose of attaining this desirable consummation, whether by protective duties, or diligent teaching, have not, so far as we know, very much damaged the foreign interest amongst us. A thirty per cent. duty maintained with invincible pertinacity until twelve months ago, so far from driving French and English commodities from our markets, actually leaves us at this moment groaning under a load of foreign indebtedness, and with our warehouses choked with the products of European looms. We confess that there are some aspects of the present crisis which may well fill the most sanguine protectionist with despair.

If, on finding no consolation in this quarter, we turn towards our home industry, and seek in it the fruits of a quarter of a century of invective argument, agitation and discussion, the results are hardly more promising. So far from benefiting any class of the community by fostering home manufactures, it is now apparent that our policy, however sound in theory, has been in practice a source of unmitigated evil and misfortune to the laboring classes of the North. It has had the effect of drawing together into the towns large masses of people to live in precarious dependence upon the wages of the most precarious laborer in the world. It has caused hundreds of thousands of families whom the forests and prairies of the great West invite to a hardy and healthy life, to crowd themselves into narrow lanes and alleys, and stake their very existence upon the good or evil fortune of scheming speculators, and reckless capitalists. It has called upon the bone and sinew of New-England to sacrifice themselves in fetid factories in the desperate attempt to undersell the gaunt and hungry horde of operatives who feed the ravenous man of the Manchester power looms. If our experiment had succeeded, and all these men and women could point even to the barren honors of a national triumph, as the reward of their lost liberty, and health and independence, we might walk to-day through the empty mills, and famine-stricken villages of Massachusetts, if not with satisfaction at least without remorse. But we confess that, as matters stand, in the presence of a vast population consigned to starvation through their complete reliance upon the ups and downs of the money market, it is impossible to look back without sorrow upon the teachings and the legislation which have led to these results.

We cut two days ago from the columns of a contemporary, who has for years been foremost in calling on the Government to tempt capital into manufacturing channels, and who, with an inconsistency which is to us, we confess, utterly incomprehensible, nevertheless persists in pointing to agriculture as the national industry *par excellence*, and the true source of national wealth, the following paragraph:

LABOR IN THE COUNTRY.—A correspondent in Genesee, Livingston County, N. Y., says that in consequence of wet weather a great portion of the corn, potato and buckwheat crops still remains ungathered, and owing to scarcity of help, probably must continue to remain so.

Another, writing from New-Michigan, makes the same complaint. He states that labor is always scarce there, but this year it seems particularly so, the crops being so very abundant.

In close juxtaposition in the same paper, was another telling of the stoppage of some more mills, and the consequent consignment of more operatives to starvation. We all know the position of things amongst factory work-people in Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as in this State and Philadelphia. We have witnessed in the streets of New-York within the last week a spectacle which it has long been our boast, was confined to the worn-out and overcrowded countries of the old world—workmen marching arm in arm, and parading their destitution partly in menace and partly in beggary. These people have been reduced to this position in great part by our manufacturing enthusiasm. It, and it only, has led them to abandon the wholesome toil and wholesome fare of the country for the precarious wages of mill-owners and ironmasters, and the rest of the financial world.

Agriculture *is* the true source of the national wealth, and it is only when all our fields are cultivated, and our forests cleared, that we shall have labor to spare for the manufacture of silks and fine linen. Up to the present moment, we have actually been weaving broadcloth and letting the corn rot in the field. There is a general tendency amongst the agricultural population to abandon the country and crowd into the towns, and unless the present panic has the effect of driving back the masses who are now craving charity in our streets, and effects some change in the current notions upon this important subject, we shall in ten years have a worse panic and deeper suffering. Can there possibly be a craze more crazy than that which leads us to abandon the reclamation and tillage of a boundless extent of virgin soil, to engage in bootless competition for a scanty subsistence with the pale weavers of Manchester and Lyons? One thing is quite certain, that it will not do in future to preach in one and the same breath, the glories of husbandry and the necessity of a protective tariff. It will take a century at least to supply this continent with a population large enough to supply all its wants. We must make our election between bread and calico. If we spin, we cannot plow. It is on plenteous harvests we must rely for wealth, and progress, and prosperity. Barns, and not mills, will keep peace within our borders. At this moment, when the much-fostered and well-beloved "manufacturing interest" is laboring in the throes of dissolution, we are all looking in eager expectation to the corn fields of the great West for the relief which is to set the wheels of commerce once more in motion. Let the lesson not be thrown away.

RUS.

The Herndon Testimonial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The loss of the *Central America* and the noble, self-sacrificing spirit of her brave commander has enlisted the sympathies of the whole community. But I fear there is some misunderstanding in reference to the appropriate expression of feeling on the subject which needs explanation.

The call made upon the ladies in behalf of the Herndon Testimonial has been but feebly responded to. There seems to be a very general misapprehension in regard to this matter. Two mistakes it may be well to correct, one, that the sum of $20,000 has been collected and is now in the hands of the Committee, and that a large share of the funds raised for the *Central America's* passengers was to go to Capt. HERNDON'S family. In regard to the former gross error, not more than about $2,000 has been subscribed; and of the latter error the portion designed for that purpose has been withdrawn, in view of the Herndon Testimonial.

The public have a right to know the truth of the matter, if they have a desire to carry out their expression of sympathy and admiration beyond mere idle words.

The writer of this is aware that other reports militate against the success of the Committee; that a life insurance for a large amount had been received, and that a large pension would be received from the Government. It has been found by investigation, prompted by something more than idle curiosity, that the interest on the amount to be received from the insurances, and the pension will only amount to $650.

Such are the plain unvarnished facts. Now let it be determined by the ladies to make this testimonial worthy the cause, and let not this matter be confined to a few personal friends, but open subscription-books at some prominent places in Broadway, say STAMFORD'S and other bookstores, where every woman and child can have an opportunity of contributing to this desirable and noble enterprise.

Tennessee Inaugural—Address of Governor Harris.

Governor HARRIS, of Tennessee, delivered his Inaugural Address on the 4th inst. Governor JOHNSON made his valedictory in a few words, and introduced the new incumbent. Governor HARRIS devoted his attention almost exclusively to the subject of Slavery, upholding "State Rights" very zealously. He said:

"If we would preserve our institutions unimpaired, and maintain our rights undiminished, it becomes the duty of all the States, and especially of those whose Constitution and laws recognize the existence of domestic Slavery, to adhere, with firmness and pertinacity, to a strict construction of the Constitution, upon which rests the principal of 'non-interference by Congress with domestic Slavery, either in the States or Territories.'"

The Governor considered the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands an unconstitutional act, claiming that such a procedure is detrimental to the interests of agricultural States. He favors internal improvements, popular education, and a well-guarded banking system.

State Temperance Society—Mr. Delavan's Declination.

BALLSTON CENTER, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857.

To the Ex. Com. of the State Temperance Society:

As the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society is near at hand, I take this occasion to state that it has been my earnest desire for several years past, to retire from the responsible position of President of the Society; and have on several occasions pressed upon the Society my resignation; but at the stated meeting considerations were urged upon me, by the Executive Committee, and the difficulty in uniting on a successor has induced me from time to time to remain. I can see no good reason now why I may not retire, and give place to one more competent to fill the station, under the present aspect of the Temperance cause. I, therefore, in advance of the annual meeting, tender my resignation, to take effect at that meeting, that time may be given for deliberation as to my successor.

At the last meeting of the Society, I stated that inasmuch as members of the Executive Committee had already contributed liberally to sustain the Society, I would relieve them from all legal liabilities as to the debts of the Society. While doing this, I entertained the hope and expectation that the friends of the cause in the various counties would not permit me to pay the whole debt contracted, as it was in good faith for the general benefit.

The debt of the Society now amounts to about $6,500. All the demands, I believe, are liquidated but one, and the Executive Committee stands ready to arrange that, on terms mutually agreed upon.

The Treasurers of the Society, Messrs. E. CORNING & Co., are now in advance in cash or acceptances for a good part of the debt, but have generously given the Society until the first of July next to pay it. The Treasurers of the Society have given this accommodation to enable the friends of the cause throughout the State, who may be so inclined, not only to redeem pledges made, but otherwise assist in liquidating the debts. Remittance for this purpose made to the Treasurer or myself, will be duly acknowledged.

While I feel it to be due to the friends of Temperance to give them an opportunity to share with me, in part at least, the burden of debt, yet, Providence permitting, even without such aid, I stand pledged to the Treasurer to cancel the debt on the day specified, so that on my retirement, the Society may commence its labors anew without embarrassment.

Respectfully yours, E. C. DELAVAN.

Miscellaneous Items.

The large dailies of Chicago have reduced the size of their sheets, in consequence of the dullness of advertising. At Davenport, Iowa, the dailies have diminished the size of their pages by mutual agreement. In Milwaukee, the *American* has been united with the *News*, (Democratic.) At Buffalo the wages of compositors have been lowered by the newspaper publishers.

The telegraphic cable of the American Telegraph Company, 3,000 feet in length, was successfully laid across the Delaware River on Tuesday. It connects Philadelphia and Camden, and completes the New-York line. The cable used is a portion of the one which was attempted to be laid between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, and was manufactured in Europe.

A new carriage for Postmaster-General Brown has been built in Philadelphia, at a cost of $2,000.

The mountains in western Massachusetts are already covered with snow.

LONG ISLAND.

Bread and Gospel.

At a meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers of Brooklyn, held on Monday evening last, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, a gentleman connected with a Mission School said that he visited a school last Sabbath, where the pastor of the church was always present, and who, on this occasion, pointed out to him a class of boys, five of whom were young converts; and the countenance of one of them was beaming with new-born hopes, expressed for the first time that day. He expressed the hope that some measure would be taken for a thorough visitation of the City, to gather in the children who are now not connected with the Sabbath Schools.

The Chairman of the Missionary Committee, of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union, in reply to this suggestion, said that the Committee have caused the city to be districted, so as to give to the several churches each a portion of the territory; and they propose to apply to the Pastor and Superintendent of the Sabbath School, of each church, and through them endeavor to induce the church to take the district assigned them, and be responsible for its thorough visitation at least once a month. A goodly number of churches, both in New-York and Brooklyn, have already entered heartily upon this work. The course usually pursued is, to make a map of the district, and divide it into sub-districts of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty families; and then call a meeting of the church, and after suitable explanations, give out the districts to such persons as will volunteer to take them. The work of the visitors is to seek to induce all persons who neglect public worship to attend upon it; to gather children into the Sabbath Schools; to speak to individuals on the subject of personal religion, and urge them to seek God; and wherever they find destitution and want to see that it is relieved. In this way it is proposed that the churches shall supply all the wants of the needy, both spiritual and temporal. It is believed that this is the legitimate work of the Christian Church.

But it is not designed to make this, in any sense, a *sectarian* affair. Both the Board of Managers and their Missionary Committee are made up of representatives of the various Evangelical Churches. The visitor is to call upon every family in his district; but, if he finds on inquiry that a family is connected with some Christian congregation, and the children with some Sabbath School, he is not to call on such a family the second time, but is to consider them as already provided for. He is in no case to persuade parents to take their children from one school and send them to another; and he is to direct those that are not in any school to the one of their own choice.

This plan, he believed, was designed to carry out the true spirit of Christianity, in its aggressive character, upon the kingdom of darkness. It was the only one that could effectually carry the Gospel "to every creature" in our cities, or provide, in the most judicious manner, for the relief of the suffering poor.

A member of the South Presbyterian Church, said this plan was before that Church last Sabbath evening, and they had entered into it with spirit, 90 districts having been taken, the pastor of the Church leading the way, by taking a district to visit himself. Speaking of the Sabbath School in that Church, he said it was in a flourishing condition, and a weekly teachers' meeting was always attended with deep interest.

A gentleman from the South Congregational Church represented the Sabbath School in that Church as being in a flourishing condition, and said there had recently been accessions to the Church from that school. That Church, with its pastor, would readily enter into the work proposed.

The Superintendent of the Strong-place Baptist Mission Sabbath School, situated in Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, said the school was larger than ever before. It has four Bible classes; holds a prayer-meeting on Monday evenings, which is attended by the teachers and by members of the Bible classes, as well as parents of the children; a goodly number of whom had been hopefully converted. As many as twelve or fifteen had made a profession of religion the past year.

An aged gentlemen from East Brooklyn said he attended the monthly prayer-meeting of the school belonging to Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF'S Church last Sabbath evening, which was large and deeply interesting. There had been several conversions. There is a weekly prayer-meeting, conducted by young men from 12 to 20 years of age, (an elder of the Church being always present,) which was well attended, and conducted with the greatest propriety. On Sabbath evening there was a presentation of three Bibles to scholars who had committed to memory the shorter catechism, some of whom recited the whole without missing a word. He spoke also of the great advance which religion had made since his youth. He was now 62 years of age; but when he was a young man there were no Sabbath Schools; and until he was 23 years of age he never had heard a layman speak in a religious meeting.

A member of the Strong-place Baptist Church said he was glad to see that we were coming back to the primitive practice. When Christ preached the Gospel he made provision for the bodies as well as the souls of men. He healed the sick, opened the eyes of the blind, and fed the hungry. Care for the temporal wants of the people was the work of the Gospel. Who ever heard of a hospital for the sick, an asylum for the insane, or an institution for the deaf, dumb or blind, or for orphans, before Christianity prevailed over heathenism?

A Superintendent of a Mission School said some of the brethren seemed to have forgotten the work in which we have hitherto been engaged. We have always been doing both for the soul and the body. This has always been the work of Mission Sabbath Schools. We only now propose to do it more systematically and thoroughly.

A gentleman from the Atlantic-street Baptist Church said that School had increased very much, and there was now among them a growing interest in spiritual things. Last Sabbath evening the Monthly Concert, attended by teachers, scholars and parents, was large and interesting.

A member of the South Presbyterian Church said he felt like the servant of Elijah, when he was sent up to the top of Mount Carmel, to look for signs of rain, and for a long time he saw none; but at length he saw a little cloud as big as a man's hand, and soon there was abundance of rain. He thought he could now see that little cloud.

The Secretary of the Missionary Committee said that if any of the Churches wished to enter upon the work of Christian visitation, before they were reached by the Missionary Committee, he would furnish the bounds of their districts, on application at his residence, No. 90 Orange-street. To prevent confusion, it is desirable that those who wish to undertake the work should first consult the member of the Committee for their Ward, or the Secretary, so that the churches need not interfere with each other.

The following are the names of the Committee, except for the Ninth and Seventh Wards, which are vacant:

Wards.
I.—ALBERT WOODRUFF, No. 102 Remsen-street.
II.—H. NEWCOMB, No. 90 Orange-street.
III.—T. T. SHEFFIELD, No. 4 Clark-street.
IV.—C. A. VAN KLEECK, No. 94 Lawrence-street.
V.—I. N. JUDSON, No. 69 Hicks-street.
VI.—P. J. TEN EYCK.
VII.—
VIII.—J. H. FIELD, Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street.
IX.—
X.—A. L. VAN BUREN, No. 138 Congress-street.
XI.—T. S. SIMMONS, No. 169 Schermerhorn-street.
XIII.—SAMUEL CARTER, No. 29 Woodhull-street.

The next meeting of the Union will be held the second Monday evening of December, at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets.

THE BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—This Society has been in successful operation many years. It was organized to preach the gospel to the destitute in the city, by circulating among them religious tracts and books, with the Holy Scriptures, and by supplying them with efficient and constant missionary labor. In connection with this, too, it brings to light and relieves much physical want. The Society has now in the field *six* missionaries and *four hundred visitors*, representing all Evangelical denominations.

At the quarterly meeting just held the General Superintendent made the following statement as the fruits of the labor of the Society for the past nine months:

Tracts distributed, more than	200,000
Bibles and Testaments distributed	1,085
Prayer-Meetings held by Missionaries	593
Family visits made by Missionaries	6,930
Persons induced to attend Church	345
Children gathered into Sunday-Schools	478
Temperance pledges obtained	374
Backsliders reclaimed	31
Hopeful conversions	49

The whole expense incurred by this Society during one year does not exceed $6,000—less than the annual expenditure of many City churches. The money is raised in the different churches interested in the Society.

DANGEROUS PLACE TO TAKE A NAP.—An Irish laborer, named JOHN GREEN, got drunk Tuesday night, and laid down upon the Long Island Railroad track, in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to sleep. Fortunately, he was discovered by Officer MCNEELY, of the Ninth Precinct, and removed from the track just before the passenger train came thundering along at the rate of four miles per hour. GREEN was yesterday taken before Justice MORRHOUSE, and sent to jail for being intoxicated.

ACCIDENT.—JEREMIAH BULKLEY, driver of car No. 127, Brooklyn, got intoxicated yesterday, and in endeavoring to turn his team from Washington into Tillary-street, was thrown violently to the pavement. He was taken up insensible by Officer CORWIN, of the First Precinct, and taken to the Station-House, when medical aid was called in.

FOUNDLING.—A male child was abandoned on the stoop of A. A. Low, Esq., No. 165 Washington-street, Brooklyn, last Tuesday night. It was placed in charge of the Superintendent of the Poor yesterday.

☞ There were only two burglaries committed in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—NOS. 1293, 214, 1608, 1626, 134, 265, 47, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341, 343.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 592, 287, 183, 471, 553, 385, 618, 295, 49, 369, 645, 537, 501, 612, 611, 662, 664, 665, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 673, 674, 677, 589, 647, 124.

Case of the Panchita.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The case of the United States against the bark *Panchita*, charged with a violation of the law against Slave-trading, was commenced yesterday before Judge BETTS. The *Panchita*, it will be recollected, was seized on the African coast by the British sloop-of-war *Sappho*, in May last.

The present action is based on a libel to declare forfeit to the United States the bark with all her tackle and furniture.

The Assistant District-Attorney read the libel.

Messrs. Beebe and O'Donohue, for the claimants, contended that, as in a former trial the libel had been discharged, and as there was no reason to suppose that any different case for the Government could now be substantiated, the Court should refuse to entertain the libel.

The Judge decided, however, to hear the case upon its merits, and said he would pass upon the plea in bar, and determine the matter on its merits, at the same time.

After the answer had been read,

Counsel for claimants put in evidence all the pleadings and proceedings of the suit against the same vessel which was tried in the Fall of 1856. They also gave in evidence the proceedings in the cause commenced against the *Panchita* in July last, when the vessel arrived—the present action being on a libel filed in August.

Robert Hodge, the mate of the vessel, was examined on the direct, which had just concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. He testified that he had been engaged to go on a trading voyage; that before reaching the coast of Africa the captain told him they were going for slaves; and that Mosquito, the supercargo, told him the same thing also on board the vessel.

To-day the case will be resumed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—NOV. 11.

Before Judge INGERSOLL.

John B. Charron vs. *Heman J. Redfield, Ex-Collector.*—This action was brought to recover a penalty paid on brandy imported by the plaintiff. On its arrival here it was appraised, and the invoice price so increased as to incur a penalty of $162. The plaintiff proved that the money was given to a clerk to pay the Collector, and that a protest was drafted to serve upon him. But there was no positive proof to show that the protest was ever served upon the Collector, or that the money was paid to him. Mr. McKeon said that the evidence was not sufficient, and from the manner in which papers were kept in the Custom House, he insisted that positive proof should have been given of the payment of the penalty and the service of the protest on the Collector or one of his officers.

The Judge charged the Jury that there were two essential facts necessary to be proved before the plaintiff could recover. First, that the payment was made to the Collector, and secondly, that a protest was served on the Collector or his authorized agent before the payment of duty; and if the plaintiff failed to prove these facts, he could not recover. The Judge thought that the evidence was not sufficient to prove these facts; for although a witness said that he handed the money to a clerk to pay the Collector, that was not sufficient, nor was it sufficient that the protest was made unless it was served upon the Collector.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Griswold for plaintiff; Mr. McKeon for defendant.

The Second Sanford Hall Affair—Proceedings Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Anne B Smith.—In Wednesday's TIMES we stated the substance of the proceedings in this case, had at the residence of His Honor, Mr. Justice DAVIES. The facts of the detention are already known. Yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, His Honor opened the Special Term in the Circuit Court rooms, and the case was brought on. Owing to the general impression that the case was to be privately heard, but few spectators were present. The lady in question did not make her appearance.

Mr. Squires first read his traverse to the return, as follows:

The answer of Selah Squires, the petitioner in this matter, at the request of Thomas Gregory Smith, in behalf of Anne Bassett Smith, to the return of Allan Macdonald to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

First—He denies, upon his information and belief, that the said Anne Bassett Smith was at the time of making said return, or now is, in the charge of the said Allan Macdonald as a patient.

Second—That he has no knowledge or information, except such as is derived from said return, as to the manner in which the said Anne Bassett Smith was, on the 5th day of March, 1850, committed to the care and custody of said Macdonald, or of the application of Augustine Smith, her brother, on the 5th day of November, 1857, for a warrant before two Justices of the Peace of the town of Flushing, or of the issuing of the warrant mentioned in said return, or of the commitment of the said Anne Bassett, under said warrant, by the overseers of the poor of said town, to the charge of the said Allan Macdonald; he, therefore, denies each and every allegation relating thereto in said return.

Third—He denies that the alleged proceedings set forth secondly in the return of the said Allan Macdonald are sufficient in law to justify him, said Macdonald, in retaining the charge and custody of the said Anne Bassett Smith, and he claims the same benefit of objection as if he had specifically demurred to said return in that respect.

Fourth—For further answer to the proceedings set forth secondly in said return, he says that the same were commenced after it was understood and known by the said Allan Macdonald and by the said Augustine Smith, that an application was about being made for the *habeas corpus* in this matter; that said proceedings were wholly *ex parte*, and no opportunity was given to the said Anne Bassett Smith, or any one in her behalf, to contest the same; that upon his information and belief, the physicians were satisfied of the condition of the said Anne by the representations made to them by the said Allan Macdonald and the said Augustine Smith, and that said proceedings are not conclusive upon the said Anne, nor upon this petitioner, nor any bar against an inquiry in her behalf in regard to her alleged insanity.

Fifth—He denies, upon his information and belief, that said Anne Bassett Smith was at the time of said return, or now, is insane intellectually or morally, or that she is so far disordered in her senses as to endanger her own person, or the person or property of others, if permitted to go at large, or that she has thus been in any respect insane, or disordered in her senses, at any time, since she first was placed in the Institution referred to in the said return.

Sixth—That if, upon the 5th day of November, 1857, the said Anne B. Smith was a lunatic or insane person, then he charges that since that time she has become sane, and is therefore now entitled to her discharge. SELAH SQUIRES.

Nov. 12, 1857.

Judge DAVIES remarked that the traverse was very full and complete.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, counsel for Mr. Macdonald, said the other side would object strenuously to a reference, and he understood had threatened in that case to drop the proceedings and go on in another county. They would prefer to go on before Judge DAVIES if possible.

Mr. Squires said it was clearly a case for the adjudication of the Court, and not for a reference, but they had made no threat.

Judge DAVIES said it was the practice of this Court to refer such cases, and he should follow the practice.

Mr. Squires did not understand why an issue could not be made directly. They believed the Court had no power to order a reference.

Judge DAVIES—The Court has power to call in the aid of a referee to ascertain facts, and that is all I shall do in this case. I shall refer it to a referee to take testimony on all the issues raised by the return and traverse, and report to me. I shall direct the person to be present to be examined by him, and shall direct him to take the testimony with all convenient speed, for I understand the necessity of a rapid disposition of the case. I shall reserve the question of a demurrer until after the report of a referee.

Mr. Squires said if the mind of the Court was made up, there was no use of argument; but he must express his astonishment at the suggestion of a reference, he was so clear that it was not in accordance with the statutes. In the case of Root *vs.* Root, an issue of the same character, a reference was asked by both sides and denied, because the Court had no authority to grant it.

Judge DAVIES—The Court is better advised, that is all. I am acting not as a Court but as an officer, and after the report I must decide as an officer.

Mr. Richard Busteed, who has been engaged as counsel in the case, remarked that the Court could be engaged in no more important business than the consideration of personal liberty. He argued that, sitting as an officer, and not as a court, his Honor had no power to order a reference. He suggested further, that the public had rights in the matter of adjudications on personal liberty which could only be satisfied by the action of their own chosen judges in their own courts.

Judge DAVIES said he had no wish to avoid the responsibility of deciding the case, as he must do, according to the statutes. He only proposed to call in the aid of a referee to do the manual labor of taking testimony. The gentleman to whom he proposed to refer the matter, if he would take it, was Mr. Henry Hilton, and he thought he might be ready to hear the case on his report week after next.

Mr. Busteed had no objection to the person named, but objected that Judge DAVIES could not see the witnesses produced in support of the return—their manner, the kindling of the eye, the heaving of an angry bosom, and the thousand things that indicate truth or falsehood.

Mr. Wm. A. Hardenbrook, associate counsel for petitioner, urged further that the referee would exclude or admit testimony as he thought proper, which might deprive them of important testimony which Judge DAVIES would receive.

After some further discussion, his Honor said he would consult with some of his brethren of the bench before deciding whether to order a reference, and inform counsel of his determination as early as possible. Meanwhile the lady must remain where she is.

Before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

The People ex rel. Dinsmore & Wood vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—On the 12th of last month Justice Peabody denied the motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Aqueduct Board to award to the relators the contract for constructing the new Reservoir, near Yorkville.

The principal objections to the bid of Dinsmore & Wood were that it was verified by only one of the partners, viz.: Wood, and that the firm was described as Dinsmore, Wood and Company. An appeal was taken and an order staying all proceedings, until a decision on the appeal, served upon the Croton Aqueduct Board. Before service of the order, however, the respondents had awarded the contract to Fairchild & Co., the next lowest bidders; but upon receiving the contract papers they refused to execute them, on the ground that they had been served with an order restraining their action.

Subsequently, on an affidavit of one of the firm of Fairchild & Co., that the contract had been awarded to them, and the stay of the proceedings of the Board prevented their contract from being executed, whereby they were greatly injured, and many men who could obtain employment if the work went on were kept out of work; and that the counsel for the relators and for the Board had not taken measures to have the matter argued as soon as possible, it was ordered that the relators show cause this morning why the order staying the proceedings of the Board should not be vacated, and the case put upon the calendar for the present judicial term, in order that it might be determined with that expedition which the interests of all parties required.

Mr. James R. Whiting appeared for Fairchild & Co., and Messrs. Busteed and Abbott counsel respectively for the Aqueduct Board, and the relators opposed the motion on the ground that they had expedited the case as much as possible, and that they could not prepare to go on as soon as desired by Fairchild & Co.

No decision was rendered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge RUSSELL.

The trial of James Rodgers for the murder of James Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue, will take place to-day (Thursday) without any further postponement.

Yesterday George Attwood, arraigned for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence deferred.

Rachel Hunter, a colored girl, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

James Stewart, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon on officer Daze, of the the Fifth Precinct, with intent to do bodily harm. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Charles O. Heckenback, a German doctor, of fashionable appearance, was placed on trial for a felonious assault on Conrad Eisele, a jeweler, residing at No. 30 Delancey-street, with intent to take life.

Mr. Eisele, as the evidence showed, is separated from his wife. On June 10th he had been but a few days separated from her, but he had reason to suppose the

e mstances of this unfortunate homicide, may be willing to renounce our proportion of that right to punish, yet we cannot give up that of others, nor by volition remove the necessity for public example. The community at large, who are interested in the firm administration of their laws, have a right to require, in every case, a penalty proportionate to the immorality and danger of the act, and its bad tendency. It has been urged in mitigation of the sentence in this case, with great power and pathos, that the circumstances of it demand and will justify a liberal exercise of the discretion reposed in the Court, and that the ends of public justice would be fully attained by the imposition of a fine. The views of counsel have been supported by petitions and representations from a large majority of the jurors who render the verdict, and from other citizens of high standing in this community; and likewise from some hundred and sixty matrons, spinsters and young misses, who, upon the impulse of awakened sensibilities, state that *they* have fully considered all the circumstances of the case. I confess that when the verdict was pronounced my inclinations were in favor of a pecuniary punishment; and if it then had been necessary to pass the sentence, I should have proposed the imposition of a fine. Those first impressions, followed with the appeals which since have been so fervently made, call upon the Court carefully and with impartiality to examine and settle what the character and limit of their discretion is, and fairly to look at and determine the nature and effect of the punishment proposed, if it shall be adjudged in this case. The discretion given by the statute must be a legal, not an arbitrary one—a discretion which is to be exercised upon a clear and judicial view of the aggravations or extenuations of an offence, and of the circumstances of the party and of the case. It cannot be used as a warrant for Judges to regulate a punishment according to the dictates of their individual opinions or private feelings. Such a power would be exceedingly dangerous to the liberty of the citizen because it could be wielded both ways. I have no recollection of a bare pecuniary penalty ever having been adjudicated in this State as the appropriate punishment for a voluntary homicide. It is true the statute contemplates that circumstances may justify the imposition for the crime of manslaughter; but, upon mature reflection, I am not satisfied that justice would be properly administered if the slayer, under the circumstances of this offence, should be let off with a pecuniary punishment.

It strikes me that the youth and entire dependence of the unfortunate prisoner are facts which really oppose rather than commend the imposition of the fine. Human punishment, in its nature, is personal, and being inseparably connected with, and the consequence of guilt, it cannot admit of substitution. It is evident that a fine in this case would fall upon and be met by the highly-respectable and afflicted father, and in itself could not be a punishment of the culprit, but simply a ransom paid for his liberty, and its effect would be so estimated by all disinterested observers.

Although an innocent parent, relative, or friend may consent to suffer what his child, or kinsman, or friend merits as a *punishment*, the injured party, which in this case is the *public*, could not be satisfied with such transmutation of punishment.

A naked fine also would partake of the nature of a composition which looks, in part, to the recompence of the individual party immediately injured by the commission of the offence. The permitting of vicarious punishments is subversive of moral duty, and would encourage rather than deter the commission of high crimes.

My failure, upon "sober second thought," to concur with counsel and the petitioners in concluding that a *fine* would meet the demands of public justice in this case, is not evidence that I have not fully considered all the mitigating circumstances which have been presented to the mind of the Court, or that I eschew the exercise of a legal discretion in settling the appropriate punishment.

The institute of punishment from six months to ten years gives a large field for the full display of that ennobled mercy which should temper justice.

My sympathies are with the mourning parents. As a father of three sons who have passed from the excitement and indiscretions of youth to the duties of active manhood, I can enter into their deep sorrow; and if it was within my judicial power, to be exercised in the fear of God, with a due regard to my oath of office that I would administer justice without respect to persons, and faithfully and impartially perform all my duties, agreeably to the laws of the State, I would at once stanch their bleeding hearts I would lift them from the dust, and hand over to them their erring child that they might bear him to his father's end.

My failure to bring my mind to that conclusion is not proof that I love CÆSAR less, but that I *must* love Rome more.

But my three brethren upon the bench, who stand with the same responsibility to the public as myself, differing with me in opinion, I will proceed to pronounce the sentence determined upon by the majority of the Court.

FREDERICK CURYA: The judgment of the law for the crime of manslaughter, of which you have been convicted, is that you pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and do stand committed until the fine and the costs of prosecution be paid.

The pronouncing of the sentence was followed by applause and hisses, which, however, was at once suppressed and rebuked by Judge Ogden. The crowd dispersed, and numerous friends surround the father and son to offer their congratulations. After a brief interval the young man was returned to jail to await the payment of the fine, and the Court proceeded to the trial of some small causes. The fine and costs, amounting in all to about $1,500, were paid during the afternoon, and the young man set at liberty. It is understood that the family will sail for Cuba by the first steamer.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. For the week.	Milch Cows	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2?5	30?9	16	271	1710	5649
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	138	30	17	5171	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	197	53	109	4128	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth street	.....	144	62	74	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2825	3898	171	471	11007	5549
Last week	2640	3433	228	419	11148	2142

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1043	.....	.....	.....	708
Hudson River Railroad	951	.....	.....	.....	4947
Hudson River Boats	525	.....	.....	483	834
Harlem Railroad	3?0	26	351	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	123	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	2,107	Horses	—
Sheep	1,919	Lambs	—
Hogs	3,783	Calves	63

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	763	Massachusetts	—
New-York	736	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	942	Texas	—
Kentucky	322	Connecticut	—
Indiana	20?	Michigan	22
Virginia	60	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Stock received at Hudson River drove yards at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 11, 5,137 Hogs.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-c[illegible]d "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	9½c.@10c.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	10c. @10¼c.
Medium quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality	6½c.@ 7c.	7c. @ 7¼c.
Poorest quality	5¼c.@ 6c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¼c.@ 7½c.	8c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6½c.@8c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 6c.@8c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been decidedly the bluest day for owners of cattle that has ever occurred in this market. As we stated last week, 2,500 cattle is an abundant supply for this market in these economical times, but we find the receipts of fresh cattle since our last report to have been 3,978—only 22 less than *four thousand*—to which must be added at least 250 over previously, making a total supply for one week of over four thousand two hundred, or an excess of 1,500 to 2,000 over the demands of the market. Over 3,000 were offered at Forty-fourth-street for to-day's market, including last evening's sales. With this statement before one, it is easy to conceive the course of the market to-day. Buyers were quick to perceive their advantage, and the sellers were disheartened. The buyers of course had things their own way, not only as regards prices, but also the estimated weight. The animals were sold right and left at any price that could be got for them. Very fair cattle went at 7½c. to 8½c., few reached 9c., and these only of the best quality. Such animals are always in demand, there being scarcely ever enough to supply the demands of a few first-class butchers. There were large numbers sold at 6c.@7c. for the dressed carcasses. Many of these cost the present owners 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb., live weight, in Illinois, which is more than the net price here to-day. The owners, therefore, lose the feed, freight, commission, and other expenses. Some drovers offered $10 to $20 ℔ head to any one who would make good their losses. One of them felt sure his stock would be worth $10 ℔ head more in Illinois than he could get for them here to-day. Not only his, but many other droves, ought to be there now to consume the abundance of grass still luxuriant, and the over supply of corn, which can scarcely be sold at any price, save in the form of beef. We put the average of all sold to-day at ½c.@¾c. decline from our last week's low rates. We can hardly estimate the number left over, but from an inspection of the yards towards evening, there will scarcely be less than 400 to 500 unsold to-night. This is a first-rate time for farmers hereabouts to come in and stock their farms. They will find sellers to-morrow ready to meet them at any reasonably low figures, if not unreasonable ones. The down-town and Washington retail markets were literally crammed with beef carcasses. A country butcher passing through this morning, with no intention of buying, was led to buy 20 hind-quarters at 5c. ℔ lb., to salt down. The drovers have now to pay a higher tariff on the railroad. The New-York Central weigh the cattle, limiting them to 10 tons the car. All over that is charged 80c. ℔ hundred from Buffalo to Albany, ($98 ℔ car of 10 tons from Buffalo to Albany.)

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
65	Ind.	Ratcliff & Darnall	S. Smith.
160	Ill.	Nichols & Funk	Hurd & Barnes.
20	N. Y.	J. F. Hobert	O. Hurd.
76	Ill.	A. Halleck	Mead & Holcomb.
14	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
35	Ill.	H. R. Smith	T. White & Son.
51	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Mayes.
834	Ohio	J. Yeasel	J. Lynn.
70	Ill.	E. Nichols	Nichols & Bloomer.
59	Ind.	S. B. Richardson	Miller, Haring & Co.
85	Ky.	W. H. Parker	Allerton & Conger.
124	Tex's.	Stowell & Kellogg	Lauterbeck & Westh'r.
60	Va.	Bell & Poage	J. H Williams.
52	Ohio	Moorehouse & Sons	Geo. Sage.
74	Ohio	Wm. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
134	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	J. Usry.
72	Ohio	Hare & Blair	Geo. Ayrault.
30	N. Y.	Freeman & Sheldon	Geo. Ayrault.
52	N. Y.	Perkins & Harvey	W. Ayrault.
93	Ky.	M. H. Parker	W. E. Wheeler.
100	Ill.	Smith & Poor	W. H. Harris.
103	Ill.	Fenner & Johnson	Budlong & Eastman.
46	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
22	Mich.	H. Haywood	I. Budlong.
40	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
59	Ind.	S. B. Richardson	Miller, Haring & Co.
87	N. Y.	A. Beebe	Wm. H. Belden.
51	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
40	N. Y.	D. Dayton	Owner.
41	N. Y.	Holmes & Boyd	M. Dalton.
50	Penn.	McQuade & Co	Westheimer & Co.
47	N. Y.	F. Horton	Owner.
37	N. Y.	W. H. Roberts	Owner.
95	Ill.	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
90	N. Y.	Peach & Bray	Owner.
238	Ky.	M. H. Parker	Allerton, Conger & Co.
64	Ind.	T. Caldwell	Owner.
72	Ohio	B. Meeks	Shuster & Co.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

NICHOLS & FUNK had 160 common Illinois cattle, which weighed 1,222 gross, at home. O. HURD was selling 60, and D. BARNES the balance at 7c.@8c. HURD was also selling 20 State Cattle belonging to J. F. HOBERT, of Yates County, at similar prices.

A. HALLOCK forwarded 76 pretty fair steers of Illinois grazing, rated 550 lbs. net, for which MEAD & HOLCOMB were getting 7¾c.@8c.

W. W. HOAG was selling a small lot of his own Dutchess County cattle at 8c.@9c. Estimated weight 725 pounds net. They were good bullocks.

T. WHITE & SON, in addition to the balance of BEACH'S cattle left over from last week, were disposing of 35 Illinois cattle, which cost H. R. SMITH 4c. last Spring in Illinois. As they are not averaging over 6c. to-day, his profits are on the wrong side of the account. You are not the only man, Mr. SMITH, who paid too much for your cattle.

LODER & JACKSON'S 50 medium Indiana Steers were running out at 7¾c.@8½c., on an estimate of 650 lbs. ALLERTON & MYERS were selling them.

NICHOLS & BLOOMER were disposing of 70 very fair Illinois Steers, for E. NICHOLS. Estimated weight, 625@650 lbs., and bringing 8c.

STOWELL & KELLOGG forwarded 124 Texans of medium grade, which WESTHEIMER & LAUTERBECK were selling at 6¾c.@7c. They would weigh about 600 lbs. net.

BELL & POAGE made their first visit to this market with 60 Virginia cattle at an unfortunate time for them. Their cattle, which were a very fair lot, of 700 lbs. weight, were selling by J. H. WILLIAMS at about 8c., which was less than a portion of the same lot brought in Philadelphia last week.

GEO. SAGE sold at Bergen, during the week, 112 cattle for different parties, at prices ranging from 6c. @9c. He was selling here, to-day, 52 Ohio steers for MOREHOUSE & SONS. They were of fairish quality, bringing 7¾c.@8¼c.

RATCLIFF & DARNELL would give $10 ℔ head, in addition to their expense here, if their 65 steers were back in Putnam County, Ill. S. SMITH is getting 7c.@8c. for them, which they estimate a loss of $20 ℔ head. Home weight 1,335 lbs. gross.

WM. H. PARKER contributed 85 pretty fair Kentucky cattle, rated 750 lbs. net. ALLERTON & CONGER were getting 7¾c.@9c. for them.

SMITH & POOR forwarded 100 decent Illinois steers, of 650 lbs. net, for which W. H. HARRIS was getting but about 7c. As they cost 3½c. in the Spring, we presume one of the owners will feel *poorer* when he receives the account of sales.

FENDER & JOHNSON'S 103 medium Illinois Steers, rated 600 lbs., were bringing 7c.@8c. A few of the top went at near 9c. ℔ lb. BUDLONG & EASTMAN, salesmen.

D. MCELWEE was selling 40 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, some of them very fine. Four of them brought $88 each, which was but little less than 10c., as they were judged to weigh 900 lbs. net.

FREEMAN & SHELDON had 30 very fair Cattle. One pair especially deserve notice, so few such have been offered of late. They were estimated to dress 2 580 lbs., and brought $245, or over 9½c. They had taken the first premium as working oxen at the Kentucky State Fair, and as fat cattle more recently at the Livingston County, N. Y., Fair.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is a falling off in the receipts, but with that dullness which pervades the stock market generally, there is quite sufficient. Prices remain about the same.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 26 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been moderate, and all have been sold at figures a little below last week's prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is abundantly supplied; no improvement in the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 62 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Fewer have been offered than usual, but more than are wanted, although the trade is a little brisker.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Among the offerings of the present week are a large proportion of "Bobs," which can scarcely be given away. Good calves are plenty and dull.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 271 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Receipts are larger than the demand. "Bobs" are plenty at $1 and $1 25 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 17 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Receipts are light, but enough for the demand, which is very dull.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 109 Veal Calves; selling at 6c.@7c. No change in the market.

O'BRIEN reports 74 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Market very dull, with more than are wanted on hand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this ℔ readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Sheep market is very depressed at present. With large receipts the demand is falling off, and prices are declining. They may be quoted 50c. ℔ head less than last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,710 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. There is an over-supply for the very dull market of to-day. Prices are from 25c. to 50c. ℔ head less than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,171 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 6c.@8¼c., and a few at 9c. ℔ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@8c., and a few extras 10c. ℔ lb., net. The pens were full this morning, and a dull prospect ahead. Prices are 50c. ℔ head less than last week. Salesmen call it the worst week of the season.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,126 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4 50 ℔ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 10.

McGRAW & REED report sales of

107 Sheep at	$382 90	45 Sheep at	$144 13
52 Sheep	164 00	40 Sheep	96 68
60 Sheep	190 50	83 Sheep	314 12
17 Sheep	47 50	57 Sheep	171 31
21 Sheep	77 12	49 Sheep	162 00
92 Sheep	295 50	23 Sheep	48 50
24 Sheep	48 00	14 Sheep	66 50

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

61 Sheep at	$250 50	18 Sheep at	$49 50
124 Sheep	491 81	113 Sheep	316 75
225 Sheep	730 37	95 Sheep	230 00

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of

78 Sheep at	$253 50	61 Sheep at	$205 88
124 Sheep	403 00	46 Sheep	146 62
145 Sheep	601 00	73 Sheep	237 25
43 Sheep	150 50	86 Sheep	258 00
50 Sheep	162 50	617 Sheep	2,082 38
101 Sheep	359 81		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With large arrivals, prices are a little depressed. Packers are now taking hold of them, but find more than they can well manage. A large proportion of those for the past week have been still Hogs, not overfat.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 5,049 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@5¼c. for distillery hogs. Receipts have been large, and numbers of them remain unsold. About 1,000 still hogs arrived to-day.

VAN BRUNT & ARTHOUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....5¾@6 | Dressed.....7¼@7½

DISTILLERY.

Live.....5@5¼ | Dressed.....6½@6¾

Arrivals free.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Western Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@6¾	7¼ @7½
Still Hogs, prime	5 @5½	6¾ @6¾
This State Corn Hogs, prime	5¾@6	7½@7¾
Stock Hogs, no sale		

Arrivals are plentiful and prices tending downwards. There are some 2,000 unsold at the different yards.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With a full supply of garden truck, the markets have been rather overstocked during a few days past for the moderate demands upon them. The staples, or especially Potatoes, are mainly firm, at prices a little higher than last week. Those of the country about here have mostly been used, and the main supply must be from a distance. The expense of getting them from the West is against bringing them from that direction. Several cargoes have arrived from Nova Scotia, and are now selling from the vessels at 75 cents per bushel. Some of them are in good order, while others are badly decayed. Sweet varieties are plenty, at even lower prices than Mercers and Peach Blows.

Apples give indications of advancing with the approach of cold weather.

Quinces are poor, and find a dull market.

Cranberries continue abundant, but many, gathered before they were fully ripe, are decaying early.

Butter is depressed, although the stock on hand is not over large. The well-known fact that large amounts are in the country, and the absence of a demand for shipping, prevents activity in the market. We quote a decline in price.

And wild Poultry Fowl are plenty.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$2 00	@$2 12
Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Dykeman, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 2 12
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87
Potatoes—Carters, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	—	@ 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ —
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37
Beets—℔ bbl	—	@ 1 50
Carrots—℔ bbl	—	@ 1 50
Parsnips—℔ bbl	—	@ 1 50
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	75	@ —
Cranberries—℔ bbl	6 00	@ 7 50
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl	8 00	@ 8 50
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	4 00	@ —
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	1 50	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	70	@ 90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel	1 00	@ 1 25
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	—	@ 3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ℔ bbl	—	@ 3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ lb	—	@ 7½
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ lb	8	@ 8½
Quinces—Prime, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 4 25
Quinces—Common, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 2 50
Grapes—Isabella, Prime ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Grapes—Common, ℔ lb	3	@ 6
Barberries—℔ bbl	2 00	@ —
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl	75	@ 88
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	50	@ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ℔ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ℔ 100	8 00	@10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 00	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz	62	@ 87
Cauliflower—Common, ℔ doz	75	@1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ℔ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
Sea Kale—℔ dozen	31	@ 38
Leeks—℔ 100	3 00	@ 4 00
Celery—℔ doz	75	@1 00
Garlic—℔ 100	6 00	@ 6 50
Spinach—℔ bbl	—	@ 75
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Butter—State, ℔ lb	15	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls	10	@ 11
Lard—Kegs	11	@ 12
Cheese—℔ lb	6	@ 8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz	17	@ —
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	16	@ —
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@ 88
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb	15	@ 19
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	75	@1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ℔ pair	50	@ 63
Ducks—℔ pair	75	@1 25
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair	1 00	@1 25
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair	88	@1 00
Ducks—Brant, ℔ pair	75	@1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ℔ pair	38	@ 50
Ducks—Teal, ℔ pair	38	@ 50
Ducks—Dippers, ℔ pair	25	@ 31
Turkeys—℔ lb	12	@ 14
Turkeys—Each	88	@1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@1 50
Guinea Fowls—℔ pair	56	@ 62
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz	75	@1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	1 50	@1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz	75	@ 88
Woodcocks—℔ doz	1 50	@ 2 00
Partridge—℔ pair	50	@ 63
Quails—each	12	@ 15
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@ 15
Hares—Each	10	@ 15
Squirrels—Each	3	@ 4
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb	12	@ 14

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former rates. Pearls $6 50; Pots $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,175 bbls., including 787 bbls. Pearls and 388 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

COAL—The demand is moderate and quotations are sustained. Liverpool Cannel, $10 75; do. Orrel, $8 75 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COFFEE—Privately, no improvements have occurred, and prices still lean in favor of buyers. Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Sales were made by auction, of 3,196 bags Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and 176 bags Maracaibo at from 8c.@10c. cash, ℔ lb.

COPPER—Quiet and drooping.

COTTON—The small lots arriving continue to find ready purchasers at about 13c. for middling Upland; 13¼c. for do. Gulf; and proportionate rates for other grades, ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 40c.@44c. cash, ℔ lb.

FISH—The market continues quite dull and heavy for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is less freely offered, and is in lively request at firmer prices. Sales 15,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85@$5 00
Extra State	5 10@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	4 05@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is improving. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is more active and at firmer rates. The transactions include 2,500 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is light. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ℔ 100 lbs; $5 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are plenty and heavy, at $2 35@$2 45 for Layer, $2@$2 15 for Bunch, ℔ whole box, and proportionate rates for smaller packages. Other articles are in limited demand, at about previous figures. Sales by auction, in Boston, yesterday: Raisins—100 casks Sun, blue mark, $8 25; 300 kegs small Muscatel, $4 12½@$4 25; 4,000 boxes Bunch, 1,500 sold, $2; 2,600 half do., do., $1; 2,700 quarter do., do., 56c.@56c.; 1,000 boxes Layer, $2 21@$2 23, 4 mos.—all JOHN CLEMENS' brand. Lemons—230 cases Malaga, at $1 50@$1 55 each; and Figs, 46 cases Smyrna, at 9½c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., cash. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day: Three cargoes of new Malaga Raisins have arrived, and partly been disposed of on terms not made public, and part at $2 35@$2 40, $1 20@60c. for whole, half and quarter boxes. 300 boxes Malaga Lemons sold at $2 25, and 300 boxes at a price kept secret.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is held with more confidence—but the demand is tame. Sales 23,000 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian, at $1 25; ordinary to very choice White Western, at $1 20@$1 52; Red Western at $1 06; prime to choice White Southern, at $1 50@$1 55; amber color do., at $1 34@$1 35; and very red do., at $1 30@$1 30½ ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and in good request, at higher prices. Sales, 27,000 bushels, at 75c.@77½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 79c. for Yellow Western, delivered; and 80c.@81c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have been made of 1 800 bushels prime Northern Rye, at 76c., delivered; and 4,200 bushels State Barley at from 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are brisker and firmer, at 44c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 24 hours, 8,357 bbls. Flour, 24,484 bushels Wheat, and 11,000 bushels Corn.

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River at 80c.@81c. cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dull and heavy. Stock in first hands, today, 345,548, against 21,891 same period last year.

HOPS—Are in limited request, and barely command 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—We can report only light sales of Scotch Pig at $28 50@$29, usual terms, ℔ ton. English Bar is nominal at $53 50 for common, and $62 50 for Refined, ℔ ton. English Sheet is quoted at from 3¼c. @4½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are unchanged. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day, the Iron market was quiet, and prices were unsettled, especially for Pig. Small sales were reported at $23 ℔ ton, cash, for No. 1; $22 for No. 2; and $20 for No. 3. In Scotch Pig nothing doing, and prices nominal. Prices of Blooms, Bars and Boiler Iron remain without change.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in limited request, and is quoted down to $5@$5 50 for foreign Pig, ℔ 100 lbs.; 6c. for Pipe Sheet; and 5¼c. for Bar, ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is abundant, generally neglected and altogether nominal in price.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@27½c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@45c., ℔ gallon. Sales by auction, 75 hhds. Sugar House Molasses, at 16c.@24½c.; cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request and is firm, including

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., is now due at this port. The news will be one week later, and during that period intelligence of our Bank suspension will have reached England. As people on the other side of the water were fully prepared, by previous advices, for the worst, we do not expect to hear that our suspension of specie payments will be attended there with very alarming consequences. The *Arabia* will probably bring a fortnight's later intelligence from India. We shall very likely hear that Lucknow has been relieved by General HAVELOCK and event that will turn the tide of rebellion in the Northwest Provinces, but we hardly hope to announce that Delhi, the great centre of the mutiny, has yet fallen.

The latest news from the Plains is important, as affecting the progress and success of the Utah Expedition. At Fort Laramie, from which we have advices to Oct. 22, news had been received that the Mormons had *burnt three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons*, near Green River, 30 miles in the rear of the vanguard, Col. ALEXANDER's command. Col. JOHNSON was two hundred and thirty miles beyond Laramie when last heard from, with the snow seven inches deep, and owing to the slim supply of corn and the absence of grass, the team and dragoon horses were rapidly falling. It was expected that a portion of the Expedition would winter at a Mormon village on Bear River.

We learn from Washington that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter severely rebuking to BRIGHAM YOUNG for his various shortcomings, and for the insolent manner in which he recently addressed the Bureau concerning affairs in Utah. YOUNG complains that his accounts have invariably been disallowed, and that he has, on this account, with difficulty sustained the civil government of the Territory. The reasons for such action by the department are given by General DENVER, and an exposition of the policy of the Government towards Utah is made.

We have received, by way of New-Orleans, important news from Mexico. On the 4th inst., President COMONFORT was clothed with dictatorial power. This move has been expected for some time. General ALVAREZ was still successful against the rebels at the South, and at Cuernavaca, in consequence of difficulties between Spaniards and Mexicans, the Authorities had proclaimed Martial Law. Advices from Yucatan represent that Campeachy had surrendered to the Government troops.

General WILLIAM WALKER was arrested at New-Orleans, on Tuesday night, on the affidavit of a Custom-House officer, but was immediately admitted to bail. His plans, whatever they may be, it is thought will not be interfered with by his arrest.

The Convention of the Unemployed which assembled in Tompkins-square yesterday, amounted to about two thousand persons. There was little done, but much more excitement than heretofore, and a sprinkling of amusement to beguile the multitude while waiting the tardy movements of their Committee. A large delegation of the "Lively Lazarus Association" was on hand from an early hour; they seized several baskets of bread; chased a baker's wagon; pressed into their service a band of wandering musicians, compelling them to furnish music *gratis*, and then ran them off the ground; several obnoxious Germans were hustled about, and obliged to leave on short notice; some speeches were made and a visit and a speech from Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, wound up the day's proceedings.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the United States troops and marines evacuated the Custom-House basement, where they had been held under orders the night previous. The order of evacuation was given after a consultation of the Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Marshal RYNDERS upon the subject. The troops are where they can be summoned to a similar duty again on emergency.

In the Park the excitement was much diminished. Indeed; the "Umbrella Guard," which passed through, at 10 o'clock, and the display of an Engine Company, with the labors of a photographer, in the endeavor to confer immortality on them and their engine, were the chief events worthy of notice. A Committee of the workingmen conferred with the Mayor, and were told to keep quiet till work could be found for them. They professed to be satisfied with the Mayor's promise that something should be done. The numbers in the Park yesterday were quite small.

The Cattle Markets were very largely oversupplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being over *four thousand*, including some 250 left over last week. Prices went down to a lower point than at any time before for many years. The average prices of the day were below 8 cents per pound for the dressed beef. Hind quarters of fair beef were sold in the Washington market, during the past week, as low as 5c.@6c. per pound. Consumers should now insist upon a large decline in their meat bills, and get it too.

A meeting of Western Drovers was held at the Girard House last evening, at which a series of resolutions, complaining of the present high freights on the railroads over which their stock is brought to the New-York market, were adopted, and a Committee appointed to confer with drovers along the various routes and make arrangements for the concentration of the patronage of all upon some road at reduced rates.

The General Produce Markets yesterday, were firmer for Breadstuffs, with increased activity in Flour, and moderate transactions in Wheat and Corn. Provisions were quiet, yet steady. Coffee exhibited no important change. The auction sales formed the bulk of the day's business. Sugar and Molasses were in fair demand at former rates. Cotton, Rice and Tobacco appeared about the same. Freights were rather less active, with 755 vessels of all classes in port. There are now in the port of Boston nearly two hundred and fifty ships, barks and brigs, with slender prospects for immediate employment.

The ship *Howadji*, Capt. BALCH, from Boston, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, hemp and tallow, was struck by lightning on the 3d inst., at 9 A. M., in lat. 42° 50′ north, long. 61° 42′ west, being about 100 miles from Sable Island. The cargo was set on fire, and the ship totally consumed. The Captain and crew were fortunately rescued at 11 o'clock the same night, by the ship *Gutenberg*, Capt. MYERS, and brought to this port. They speak in the highest terms of Capt. MYERS and his humane treatment of them while on board his ship.

A letter from Captain DAWSON to Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co., announces the total loss, on the 8th of October, of the ship *Kossuth*, upon Manatilla Reef, Little Bahamas. The mate and five of the crew are also supposed to be drowned, having left the ship, in the boat, to seek assistance. The captain, passengers and the remainder of the crew had arrived at Nassau.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the *habeas corpus* case of Miss ANNE B. SMITH was taken up. A very full traverse to the return was read by Mr. SQUIRES, and the question as to the propriety of referring the case to a referee arose. Mr. SQUIRES objected, and, after some argument, his Honor consented to consult with his brethren of the Bench, before deciding the matter. The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, for producing a false heir to the late Dr. BURDELL, will take place in Goshen, Orange County, on the third Tuesday in December. In the Dinsmore & Wood new Reservoir case a motion was made to show cause why the stay of proceedings, to restrain the Aqueduct Board from awarding the bid for the new Reservoir, should not be vacated, no decision was rendered.

A new libel against the bark *Panchita*, seized by the British war vessel *Sappho*, in May last, on the African coast, for alleged infringement of the laws against slaving, and brought under charge of British officers to this port, where, it is said, her proprietors reside, was commenced yesterday, before Judge BETTS. The mate, ROBERT HODGE, was examined, and testified that, before reaching the African coast, he had been informed by the master and supercargo of the bark that their object was to obtain a cargo of slaves. His cross-examination commences this morning.

In the case of CUEVA, the young Cuban, convicted of manslaughter in the homicide of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, the Court has sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $1,000. We regard this sentence as eminently just and proper. At the time of the trial we reviewed the testimony submitted, and came to the conclusion that there was no deliberate intention on the part of CUEVA to take the life of DE GRANVAL. Furthermore, the evidence on the very material point as to whether CUEVA did actually fire the pistol was so conflicting that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. We are glad to see that the Judge has taken this view of the case, and has meted out a lenient punishment. The unfortunate youth has seen the fatal consequences that have resulted from his own ungovernable temper, and it will be his own fault if the present warning is passed by unheeded.

MAURICE O'CONNELL, charged with being one of the principals in the horrible murder of the Swiss woman, in the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street, was rearrested yesterday morning, Officer GILFEATHER, of the First Ward, through whose clutches he escaped, determined, evidently, to redeem his reputation, after assiduous chasing, finally ferreted him out of his hiding-place, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, where he was staying with an aunt, named Mrs. MURPHY. After an examination before Coroner CONNERY, in which he denied his guilt, he was locked up in the Tombs. "Sailor DAN" is the only one of the four accused parties who is not arrested.

An adjourned meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was to have been held yesterday, but owing to some cause or other—the absence of Mr. CHOLWELL, probably—it was announced, after a delay of nearly an hour, that no meeting would take place until Saturday, at 2 P. M. It is understood that the Board has not as yet received any communication from Mr. PERIT as to his intention in the matter of accepting or declining the seat in the Board to which he was elected on Saturday last.

The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday. Nothing was done but to discuss the propriety of instituting legal proceedings against parties in the City selling liquor without a license. No resolve was passed, and no joint conclusion arrived at.

STEPHEN GORDON, the alleged proprietor of a noted bogus ticket selling office in Liberty-street, found his way to a lock-up in the Tombs yesterday, through the complaint of a young Irishman whom he had victimized. Justice CONNOLLY refused to admit him to bail, and the efforts of his friends to effect his release were unavailing. The case is an aggravated one and involves three emigrant runners who thus far have escaped arrest.

The mails from Upper Canada for England, did not reach this City until 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the freshets in the West. Mr. CUNARD detained the *Persia* until their arrival.

The Parish Will case was continued yesterday before the surrogate. Mr. EVARTS' argument in defence of the Will occupied the entire day.

The Mayoralty.

We are in the constant receipt of communications suggesting the names of available candidates for the Mayoralty against Mayor WOOD. We must decline their publication, not because they are not well written, and still less because the names suggested are not worthy of respectful consideration,—but simply because we see no good result to follow such publications. There is not the slightest difficulty in naming twenty, fifty or a hundred men who would make very excellent candidates for the Mayoralty, and very excellent officers if once elected. The main thing is to concentrate the attention of the public upon *some one*,—and that cannot be done by throwing open the columns of the Press to the advocacy, or proposal, of half a dozen. The effect of such publications is, on the contrary, to distract the public mind and create small cliques in favor of five or six different candidates.

A call has been put in circulation, and is already extensively signed by prominent men of all political parties, for a public meeting to be held in front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall-street, on Saturday next, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to confer with other regularly constituted Committees, and select a Peoples' candidate for the Mayoralty. This is a very proper mode of reaching the public sense in regard to a candidate, and if carried forward with vigor and the active cooperation of the great body of those interested, it cannot fail to prove successful. The superstition of Mayor WOOD's invincibility, which has done a good deal to paralyze efforts against him, is rapidly disappearing. He has succeeded hitherto not by his own strength, nor by the support of his party, but solely by the divisions of his opponents. At the last contest he ran 6,851 votes behind his own party, and 8,952 behind the aggregate vote against him for Mayor. He was elected solely because his opponents could not, or would not, agree upon another candidate: they divided their strength among four—and as a matter of course, it was utterly wasted. It is to be hoped they will be wiser now. One of the political parties has rushed into the field with a candidate of its own, but it has also declared that this is only done by way of suggestion, and that they do not propose to insist upon him unless he should be also selected by the other organizations, who have a right to be consulted in the premises.

Thus far everything promises union of feeling and of action upon this subject. No personal preferences or partisan purposes have been allowed to divert the public mind from the main object,—the selection of an upright, honest, energetic and public spirited candidate. If such a man is put in nomination and supported with cordiality, his election is reasonably certain.

TEMPERANCE MATTERS.—In a letter, which will be found in another column, Mr. E. C. DELAVAN announces his determination to decline a reelection as President of the State Temperance Society. As he has done this annually for the last four or five years, the announcement may fail to command the degree of faith which, in this case, we believe it really deserves. Several of Mr. D.'s oldest and most devoted friends have advised him that, in their judgment, his continuance in that post is no longer essential to the cause, and we understand that he is now resolved not, under any circumstances, to return to it.

The lecture which Prof. A. McCOY has announced his purpose of delivering through the State, to convict Mr. DELAVAN of infidelity to the Temperance Cause, has already been noticed in these columns. We have very little doubt that the movement grows out of personal animosity, rather than any special zeal for the cause of Temperance. Mr. McCOY was for some time employed by Mr. D. to edit the *Prohibitionist*, and was very earnestly but unsuccessfully urged by him for appointment as Governor CLARK's Private Secretary. Some months since he was removed by Mr. D. from his Editorial post, and this is probably the cause of his present hostility.

Mr. DELAVAN has labored long, and we have no doubt earnestly and sincerely, for the promotion of Temperance. Although he has made what seem to us very grave and very disastrous mistakes in his plans of operation, and has attempted to base the movement upon utterly untenable and impracticable principles, we believe he has been acting throughout in good faith, and from a sincere belief in the wisdom and policy of his course.

Organization of Charity.

Although the friends of Mayor WOOD who have been endeavoring to glorify that functionary through the rather questionable contrivance of certain elaborate "demonstrations of the working classes," have done as much as in them lay, to discredit the claims of suffering labor, it is impossible for them to exhaust the public conviction that thousands of the honest and industrious poor of this City are at this moment enduring all the bitterest privations of want. Every intelligent citizen knows that men and women who have contributed through years of patient and faithful toil to the prosperity of this great metropolis, are now in danger of positive starvation, and would thankfully accept the "loaves of bread" which were yesterday morning stolen from the bakers in Tompkins-square by the riotous emissaries of the vulgar despotism under which we are so well content to live, and were thrown about the streets by those lively young gentlemen in the madness of their mirthful "misery."

In our disgust at the trickeries of designing men, and at the extravagances of fictitious woe, we must be very careful not to lose sight for an instant of the real distresses which demand an active sympathy and an immediate assistance. We are imperatively called upon to devise and to put into execution at once some practical measures which shall relieve our City of the weight that now presses upon its resources before that weight shall have become intolerable. It will be to small purpose that we have exposed and defeated the impracticable propositions of Mayor WOOD, if we cannot set upon these propositions the brand of a condemnation more substantial than any criticism by organizing a system of charity equal to the wants of the hour, and yet compatible alike with the self-respect of those whom it is to benefit, and with the permanent good of the community.

Fortunately the elements of such a system are ready to our hand.

In this country we have never been compelled to adopt anything exactly correspondent to the Poor Laws and the Public Charities of Europe. The extent of our national resources, and the buoyancy of our institutions, have enabled us heretofore to meet the demands of our own poor, and to accommodate the influx of European pauperism, without resorting to any extensive, regular and permanent system of provision for a great indigent class. For this feature of our society we have many reasons to be grateful. For public charity can never pretend to the efficacy of private beneficence. Whatever it gains in the facility of administration, it loses in its influence upon the public mind. It tends to breed indifference in the hearts of those who support, and imbecility in the characters of those who profit by the machinery of benevolence. It educates the poverty which it is intended to relieve, and generates a hundred forms of odious corruption in those by whom it is administered. When the French Jacobins of 1793 undertook to act upon the theories of Mayor WOOD, they suppressed all the institutions of private charity, and established a grand "*Livre de la Bienfaisance Nationale*," a "Book of National Beneficence," on which every citizen entitled by his penury to assistance, was to be inscribed—the hospitals were to be dismantled; the asylums of the orphan and the superannuated were to be leveled with the earth. What was the result? That the sick and the starving were left to die by scores and by hundreds; that the secret charities which bind man to man, and soften the stern outlines of caste and class began to decay, and that a Christian nation of the eighteenth century seemed about to sink to the level of those States of Pagan antiquity in which the rich were driven to a terrible election between the ruin of their own fortunes and the famine of their fellow-citizens, and in which the steady growth of pauperism gave birth to a practical anticipation of the doctrines of MALTHUS, to the sanctioning of infanticide, and to the abrogation of all the natural domestic rights.

If the undeserved calamities of the honest poor urgently demand relief, the unperverted instincts of the prosperous not less urgently suggest the sacred duties of charity, and every right-minded citizen will readily subscribe to the maxim of St. Augustine, that every man should be his own tax-gatherer and almoner for the help of his fellow-creatures.

The institutions which have been established in this City for the assistance of the afflicted and the impoverished offer us ample opportunities of doing what needs this day to be done for the solace of the suffering classes. It is of these opportunities that we must avail ourselves.

Food, shelter and clothing, these are the great primary necessities of man. To give these during a crisis of stagnation, when the employment which gives them all can no longer be procured, is our present duty. The classes for which they must be provided are by no means homogeneous. There are the able-bodied, who suffer because their hands are tied—the intelligent, who suffer because their aptitudes are no longer in demand—the infirm, who suffer because their friends are paralyzed—the young, who suffer because their protectors can no longer provide for their care. For the particular wants of each of these classes, a certain provision already exists among us, in establishments adapted to the analogous necessities of our usual condition. What can we then do better than to swell the resources of these establishments, and to combine their operations by a temporary organization? We have, for instance, the City Dispensaries, upon which the sick of the Winter may call; we have the "Home for the Friendless;" the "Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Females;" the "New-York Juvenile Asylum;" the "Nursery for the Children of the Poor," upon which the families of the poor may rely for the relief of those who are too aged or too young to endure the privations of the hour without the positive peril of life; we have the Houses of Industry at the Five Points and in the upper part of the City, and the Children's Friend Society, of which the latter is already actively engaged in facilitating the movement of labor upon quarters in which a demand for it exists; and in and among all these various organizations we have the central "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," which offers in the completeness of its machinery, and in the extent of its ramifications, just the arterial system which we need. Let the friends of all these bodies, (for every enterprise of charity always becomes the nucleus of a knot of supporters who, holding the faith of ENNIUS, that a "good deed ill done is a bad deed," and so devote themselves to fostering a corporate almoner in which they may confide;) let the friends of all these bodies come forward at once, and contribute according to their ability to the separate funds. Let those who manage these enterprises meet and combine a plan of mutual reference, putting themselves in correspondence with each other and with the Central Association.

If this be done, as it can be done, promptly and thoroughly, it will soon be found that the benevolence of this City needs no stimulus from "demonstrations" to prove itself equal to the hour. In some parts of Europe, as for instance in Berne, whoever refuses to act as a public almoner thereby forfeits his political rights. Our citizens, we are confident, will not invite by their apathy the application of so stringent a constraint upon their pockets and their hearts.

Popular Sovereignty in France.

A trial has just come to a close in France which surpasses in singularity any of the curious *causes celèbres* which abound in the judicial annals of the grand nation. It contains so many novelties both in its origin and in the manner in which it has been conducted, that we feel we should not be doing justice to our readers if we allowed it to pass as an obscure item of foreign intelligence.

M. le Comte JULES MIGRON has been a member of the Legislative Assembly since and prior to the *coup d'état*. He has been ever, since 1848, a warm Bonapartist, and approved of the proceedings of the 2d of December, 1851, and, since the accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Imperial throne, has been on terms of intimacy with His Majesty, and a favored guest at the Tuileries. During several successive sessions of the Legislative Assembly, he was the Government candidate and was of course returned. This year he found to his surprise that he was not to be put forward in the Government interest. He asked the reason from the Minister of the Interior, and received no better explanation than an expression of doubt whether he could succeed Finding that the powers that be were determined to bring his career as a legislator to what he considered an untimely end, he determined to start on his own private account. He did start, and such was his popularity in the district he sought to represent—popularity, be it well remarked, purely personal,—that he beat the Government candidate by a majority of 6,000 odd votes. Now, here or in England, a man's triumphing over the Government in a contested election, would, in all probability, be considered by most people an unfortunate thing for the Government, but nothing more; and the idea of his being prosecuted therefor would be laughed at. But in France the theory of popular sovereignty is slightly different from that which prevails here. There universal suffrage means the right of every citizen to vote for the candidate selected by the administration—this, and nothing more.

Count MIGRON was evidently a very fine fellow in the estimation of his neighbors, but the party in power was determined that this should not screen him. He was accordingly formally indicted before the Correctional Tribunal of Colmar, for having influenced the electors by "threats," "promises," "false news," "insulting and abusive writing,"—(let Tammany Hall pay attention to this!)—for having insulted a *gens d'armes* and a mayor, and for having unlawfully worn a decoration. Issue was joined upon all these points, and the prisoner having retained one of the ablest counsel at the French bar, in the person of JULES FAVRE, the trial went on with that intensely dramatic effect of which the French cannot even divest their judicial procedures.

The first step on the part of the prosecution was the production of a report from the Paris detectives upon the previous life and the habits of the defendant. It was therein shown, with a relevancy that is quite refreshing, that he had had his ears boxed on the Boulevard, that he was ruined by speculations on the Bourse, that his mother had disinherited him, that he was sunk in debt, and was generally a very sad *roué*. It was also shown in evidence that he had endeavored to persuade the electors that if they chose him they would be better off than if they did not choose him, and that on meeting a certain *gens d'armes* who on one occasion promised to support him, but had failed to do so, he refused to shake hands with him, and reproached him for his perfidy. It was also proved, by one of the prisoner's friends, that at a dinner party at the witness' house, a year ago, he had worn the cross of the Legion of Honor, which, it was true, the Government had promised him, but which he in reality had received no papers entitling him to wear.

There was a great crowd in Court, and great excitement, and the prosecution by the *procureur imperial*, in his summing up accused the defendant in eloquent terms of "sowing trouble and corruption, and hatred of authority," in endeavoring to get himself elected contrary to the wishes of the Government, and called upon the Court to make such an example of him as would "reassure the public, discourage the ambitious, and put an end to the foolish attempts of private vanity." The exertions of the prisoner's counsel, however, have achieved all but a complete triumph. The Court has refused to pass upon the Count's electioneering exploits, but has found him guilty of illegally wearing the decoration, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. So he will go to the Chamber after all. It must be exceedingly gratifying to all friends of popular self-government to find that the present rulers of France entertain views upon the subject of the elective franchise so broadly democratic. To all students of jurisprudence, also, the trial is an admirable subject for study. We recommend to the attention of the Committees on Elections in our various legislative bodies the way in which a member's past life, and small rows with policemen, may be brought to bear on the validity of his return. This would press with terrible force we fear on some of our New-York "Assemblymen."

THE MEXICAN DICTATORSHIP.—The change that for some weeks past has been anticipated in the political condition of Mexico has at length taken place. On the 4th instant the popular rights guaranteed by the new Constitution were suspended, and President COMONFORT was clothed with Dictatorial powers. In the assumption of this serious responsibility in a professed Republic, the President is supported by Congress and by the great body of the liberal party. He is, we believe, sincere in his desire to benefit his country; and in reëstablishing a Dictatorship, there is no reason to think that he is actuated by motives of personal ambition.

The anomalous position in which President COMONFORT found himself a short time after his election, was one that could only exist in a country distracted by intestine troubles. He is undoubtedly the free choice of the people, and he has always been faithful to Democratic principles and Democratic institutions. His liberal views, and, above all, his desire to break down the political and highly prejudicial power of the Church, made him many bitter enemies The hierarchy was his most powerful foe. It had abundant wealth at its command, and sufficient influence to rally the remnants of disaffected factions and combine them into one solid opposition. In the struggle that then ensued there was, on the one side, the Republican element of Mexico, represented by COMONFORT and an empty treasury, and on the other the Church, with its wealth and influence over the minds of an ignorant people, supported by monarchists, Santa Anists, and any other body of men who chose to get up a revolution on their own hook. At the same time the Republic was swarming with marauders, and the disorganized state of society offered an opportunity for invasion and plunder which the northern Indian did not neglect. Though the liberal party outnumbered its opponents, yet, inferior in all other elements of strength, it would have been forced to succumb.

One chance remained, and that chance is now an experiment. By means of a Dictatorship the President will be enabled to suppress rapidly the predatory insurrections that are bursting out like mushrooms over the face of the country. If, as Dictator, COMONFORT can only stop the assassinations and robberies that take place daily on the highways of Mexico, he will deserve well at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He can afterward turn his attention to political enemies, and we do not doubt but that he will be strong enough to wage a victorious war against any combination. At least let him have a fair trial. We trust that General COMONFORT will fully appreciate the dangers and responsibilities of his position. The power of saving Mexico from utter demoralization and ruin lies with him, and his only course is to rule all classes, rich and poor alike, with a rod of iron justice.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.—The Chicago *Times*, in reply to our intimation that an effort would be made to force upon the Democratic party the admission of Kansas without a submission of her Constitution to the popular vote, says:

"The fear of the TIMES is idle. The Democratic party at the Cincinnati Convention were unanimously pledged that if the people of Kansas, in forming a State Constitution, made Kansas a Slave State, Kansas was to be admitted as such; or if they made Kansas a Free State, Kansas was to be admitted as such. In fact it was unanimously resolved that the admission of Kansas was to be determined by the Democratic Party wholly irrespective of the condition of the State respecting the existence or non-existence of Slavery therein. When Kansas applies for admission, the only question will be—*Is this Constitution the will of the people fairly expressed?* If so, the Democratic Party is bound to admit the State; if the Constitution be not the act of the people, Kansas will not, and ought not to be admitted with that Constitution. *We hardly think there is any man in the country who has any doubt as to the wish of the people of Kansas on the question of Slavery or no Slavery.*"

The Chicago *Times* is generally understood to express the sentiments of Senator DOUGLAS. Whether it has his authority in this case or not, it can scarcely be doubted that these are substantially his views. If they are adhered to and acted upon in good faith, the country will be spared the renewal of the Kansas agitation which has produced such marked results within the past two years.

Miss Hosmer's Beatrice Cenci.

This statue, which is the first considerable achievement of a gifted young lady, who deserves better things of us than to be baptized by the ridiculous title of "The American Sculptress," has just been brought to this City from Boston, and is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Academy of Design, in Tenth-street, near Broadway.

It adorned the British Gallery in May of this present year, and excited in London the very general attention of the artistic public, and the admiration alike of artists and of amateurs.

The conception of the statue is masterly, and could only have proceeded from a mind capable of a very brilliant development. It is exceedingly bold and original without being overstrained, and striking without being affected. The unhappy daughter of an evil house is represented sleeping in her dungeon. Her attitude indicates the exhaustion consequent upon a long-continued and agonizing tension of the whole system—mental and moral as well as physical. The disposition of the limbs, the line of the body, and the fall of the head, all concur in producing this effect, and the impression which is at first made by the whole figure upon the spectator of something like awkwardness and disproportion, gradually resolves itself into a recognition of the circumstances of the case, and of the condition of the sufferer. A critical anatomist will, nevertheless, detect certain inaccuracies of articulation and certain improbabilities of flexure, particularly in the right arm and in the right leg, but these are by no means prominent as faults. A more general objection which may be urged against the work is also a more serious one. The figure is too large, and in its proportions too Amazonian to meet exactly our ideal of the delicate girl urged to madness by unnatural misery. The robust temperament of the artist has perhaps betrayed her into this misapprehension of her subject, but it strikes us as the chief blemish upon a creation otherwise most remarkable and most promising. The face is wonderfully lovely, and preserves all the beauty of the GUIDO picture, redeemed by the soothing touch of sleep from the piteous traces of wrong and wretchedness which make that exquisite head a memory of infinite pathos to all who have ever looked upon it. In Miss HOSMER's marble, "Beatrice" forgets the curse of earth and tastes the mercy of Heaven. We might dwell upon certain qualities of execution which augur highly for the artistic future of our accomplished countrywoman, as, for instance, upon the general delicacy with which the surface of the statue is manipulated upon, the consummate skill with which the draperies are gathered up and the work rounded to a close without abruptness or improbability, and upon the graceful management of that most fascinating but most perplexing member the foot, which falls upon the slope of the couch with inimitable ease and naturalness. But we leave these points to be eliminated by the discrimination of our readers, who will not fail, we think, to justify our faith in their good taste by hastening to gratify it before the removal of "Beatrice" to her final home in St. Louis.

EMERSON TRAVESTIE.—The highest compliment that an author can have paid him is for his cotemporaries to travestie his writings. This distinction Mr. EMERSON is now having thrust upon him. His poem entitled "Brahma," in the new Boston Monthly, is such an exquisite piece of meaningless versification, that no sooner is it read than the desire to parody it becomes irresistible. We have seen some dozen of these burlesques already, but none of them equal the original either in smoothness or sublime mystification. A ray of meaning may be discovered in these burlesques, but not a ray of intelligence radiates from the real Brahma. A poem in which no one can find a meaning, must be acknowledged a very great success. None but a man of genius could have produced such an exquisite piece of no-nothingism.

GEORGIA.—Governor BROWN, of Georgia, in his inaugural, devotes himself mainly to State affairs, the railroads, education, banks, &c. He declares his purpose to order proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of every bank that shall suspend specie payments, deeming the law on that subject imperative. Concerning federal relations, he says little more than to repeat the annual warning, that Georgia knows her Constitutional rights, and will not permit them to be trampled on by any portion of the universe.

THE HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—The lecture of J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, Esq., in aid of the testimonial to the family of the late Lieutenant HERNDON, takes place this evening at Clinton Hall.

Shipwreck—Ship Howadji Struck by Lightning.

The ship *Howadji*, of Newburyport, was struck by lightning on the 3d of November, and entirely destroyed. Her crew were rescued by the ship *Gutenberg*, of Hamburg, which arrived at this port late last night.

We are indebted to Captain BALCH, of the *Howadji*, for the following report of the disaster:

The ship *Howadji*, of Newburyport, 633 tons, Capt. BALCH, from Boston, bound for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, hemp, oil cake, tallow, &c., sailed from Boston Oct. 30. Nothing out of the usual course happened until Nov. 3, at 5 P. M., when the ship was struck by lightning at the head of the mainmast, knocking down second mate, and shocking several of the people; also setting cargo on fire in the lower hold. Immediately perceiving the smell of burning cotton, ordered the main hatches off; could not see any fire, but found the ship full of smoke; at once put on the hatches, caulked them tight, and also stopped every place air-tight leading into the hold; headed the ship in for the nearest land, (Sable Island,) N. E., distant about 100 miles. Weather squally, wind from N. W.; one reef in the topsails. At 8½ P. M., saw a ship bound to the westward; altered my course at once, so as to cut her off. Fire progressing very fast, and the smoke issuing freely round the bits and mainmast; cabin full, and the decks hot. Made signals with rockets and blue lights, which were answered. At 9½ P. M. spoke the ship, stating our condition, and requested him to keep by us ship steering W. S. W. At 11 P. M., sent my boat with chief mate to the other ship, with a request to heave to and take off the crew. Weather at this time, fresh gales from N. W., with hard rain squalls and very rough sea; our boats making several trips, saving the chronometer and part of the personal effects of all hands. At 2 A. M., Nov. 4, I was obliged to abandon the ship, which I did most reluctantly, the flames at the same moment bursting out round the mainmast. At 4 A. M., ship in full blaze; and about this time the fore and main masts fell; she continued burning until 6 A. M., when she went down; the mizzen mast still standing. Ship's position, lat. 42°50′ N., and lon. 61°42′ W. about. Crew all saved; the last two trips made by my boats, with great difficulty, on account of the roughness of sea and weather, ship *Gutenberg*, Capt. MEYERS, of Hamburg, from Hamburg, bound to New-York, being our rescuer. He promptly answered my signals, kept along with me, and finally hove to, and received us all on board, showing us all much attention, kindness and sympathy. I would here publicly thank this gentleman and his people for their uniform kindness and good will to myself and mine. GEORGE E. BALCH,
Late master of ship *Howadji*.

Loss of the Ship Kossuth.

Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co. have received the following letter from Captain DAWSON, announcing the total loss of the ship *Kossuth*, upon Manatilla Reef, on the 8th of October, and the probable drowning of the mate and five men:

NASSAU, N. P., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

I am sorry to inform you of the total loss of the ship *Kossuth*, on the Manatilla Reef, on the Little Bahamas, about 1¾ o'clock, on the 8th inst. I was only four and a half days from the pilot leaving me until I struck. I am very doubtful that the mate and five of the men are drowned, as they took the boat with my consent to go to the Great Bahamas for assistance, and it is now fourteen days since, and no account of them. The crew and passengers were all saved, the boat's crew excepted. I stayed by the wreck four days, until I was obliged to leave for want of provisions, as we had only time to save a little bread and water. I arrived here last night. Part of the sails, rigging, &c., have been saved, and will be sold on Monday. Two more American vessels have been wrecked since.

THE SHIP JEREMIAH THOMPSON ON FIRE.—About 11½ o'clock Tuesday evening the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, laying at Pier No. 36, East River, was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out between decks, near the main hatchway, in some bales of cotton. She is considerably burned between decks, and now lies scuttled, with her stern under water. She has a cargo of 30,000 bushels of wheat and 510 bales of cotton. Capt. BOWNE, the Underwriters' Agent, is now at work fitting up steam pumps, and they expect to get to work on her this afternoon.

By telegraph to Elwood Walter.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The barkantine *Col. John McRae*, bound from this port to Liverpool, has put back, leaking badly. She will discharge and go on the ways.

Political.

The American Convention of the Third District on Tuesday night nominated JAMES MURRAY for Police Justice, in place of Judge BROWNELL, the present incumbent of that office, and HENRY J. IRVING for Civil Justice. In the Fourth District, BARNABAS W. OSBORN was renominated for Police Justice the same evening, and WILLIAM VAN COTT for Civil Justice.

GEORGE W. RIBLET has been nominated for Police Justice in the Fifth District, and EDWARD S. MCPHERSON for Civil Justice. JOHN QUACKENBUSH is nominated for Police Justice in the Eighth District.

The Republican Aldermanic Delegates of the Eighth District, met last evening, and nominated Mr. SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY as candidate for Alderman in that District, by a unanimous vote.

The Republicans of the Fifth District nominated WM. TUCKER for Alderman. Mr. TUCKER was waited on and the news communicated. He accepts.

Senator TOOMBS is not likely to walk at leisure over the course in Georgia. Ex-Gov. MCDOWELL is in Milledgeville, avowedly a candidate for the Senatorship. There are indications of a warm contest.

It is stated that Gov. IZARD of Nebraska, will immediately return to his home in Arkansas, having resigned his office.

The High Freights—Meeting of the Drovers'

A meeting of Drovers was held at the Girard House, last evening, the object of which was to take measures for concentrating all the patronge of the western drovers upon some one railroad, with a view to reduce the present high rates of freight. Mr. ISAAC S. LODER, of Indiana, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. H. R. SMITH, of Illinois, was chosen Secretary. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which presented the following:

At a meeting of Drovers and Stock-dealers, held in the City of New-York, to take into consideration how to remedy the evils imposed on us by the railroads combined, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, 1.—That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer and bargain with Railroad Companies, one from Illinois, one from Iowa, one from Kentucky, one from Ohio, and one in New-York.

Resolved, 2.—That it shall be the duty of such Committee to give directions to the action of their friends engaged in the droving business, in such a way as they deem best to destroy the present Railroad combination.

Resolved, That we will act in concert with each other under the direction of said Committee.

JAS. D. PATTERSON,
EDWIN NICHOLS,
TRAIN CALDWELL.

The resolutions were adopted and the following Committee appointed, as provided in the resolutions: James McBride, Ohio; Edwin Nichols, Illinois; Train Caldwell, Iowa; J. E. Miles, New-York; L. B. Richardson; M. McKee.

Mr. JAMES MCBRIDE said the railroad companies of this country were conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin. The action of the railroad companies was not in accordance with the spirit of American institutions. They were banded together to keep up the price of freights. The object of this meeting was to procure a reduction, by patronizing some one road, so as to produce a proper jealousy Mr. H. R. Smith spoke to the same effect.

After some further desultory conversation, the meeting adjourned.

A Card.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless tender their grateful thanks to Mr. J. S. MARTIN and others in Washington Market, through whose liberality two hundred and fifty pounds of meat was received on Wednesday, accompanied by the following note. This gift is specially opportune at the present time, as the wants of the Institution are most pressing. May the kind donors be rewarded by "the blessings of many ready to perish."

"Will the ladies connected with the Home accept this small favor from a few of the Butchers in Washington Market, and oblige one who visited the Home yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1857."

EXCISE BOARD—FORTIETH SESSION.—Commissioners KERR and HASKETT opened the Board, and granted two licenses. The President examined before the Board Inspector Hutchings, of the Fifth Precinct, in relation to the application of Mrs. Pastor. He said her house was as orderly as the St. Nicholas, and upon this a license was granted to her.

A communication from E. Delavan White was read, asking permission to sue in the name of the Board all persons who sold liquor and lager beer without a license.

Commissioner HASKETT said he hoped that this would be the last letter of the kind. He was decidedly opposed to granting permission to any legal adventurer to sue persons in the liquor business, because it would open upon the community a flood of litigation more disastrous to the tranquility of society than open free trade in liquor, and that the law was harsh enough without adding to it the pest of a multiplicity of suits. He said that he was in favor of one pioneer suit which might be commenced and carried through to the Court of Appeals, and that Commissioner HOLMES, as Counsel to the Board, in whose integrity and skill this Board had confidence, would attend to any experimental suits that the Board might direct, but that no adventurer should be permitted to harrass citizens. Commissioner H. said that the act made no provision for the payment of costs, and that twenty years experience had taught him that to carry on a suit with energy, the first essential was a client with a good purse, liberally dispensed. He did not propose to allow any suits against persons who sold lager beer, as in his opinion, they did not require a license. He would probably resign his office shortly; during his term he would not prosecute any person unless compelled by law.

Commissioner KERR gave his assent to these remarks and adjourned the Board to the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock to grant licenses.

Official Return of Suffolk County.

Secretary of State.

Democrat.	American.	Republican.
Tucker.	Putnam.	Clapp.
1805	665	1170
Senator.		
Smith.	Norton.	Egbert.
1804	734	1036
County Judge.		
Smith.	Buffett.	Miller.
1786	823	1007
Judge of Court of Appeals.		
Denio.	Ketcham.	Jenkins.
1785	705	1141
Judge of Supreme Court.		
Brown.	Nelson.	
1806	1827	
Lott.	Birdseye.	
1821	1827	
Assembly—First District.		
Howell.	Wiggins.	Rose.
633	580	544
Assembly—Second District.		
Mills.	Smith.	Shephard.
1150	84	613
School Commissioner—First District.		
Van Scoy.	Hedges.	Huntling.
620	430	661
School Commissioner—Second District.		

William Nicoll 1650 on all tickets.

Rather a Hopeless Picture of the Prospects of City Governments.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

No man in his senses can expect an essential improvement in our cities, a diminution of crime, until the laws are enforced against criminals, their instigators and apologists; and this cannot be reasonably expected, when the past and present are duly considered, until our preventive and punitive systems are modified to meet the exigencies of the times. The black and bloody scroll can not be effaced by the means at present within our power. They are totally inadequate to the purpose. This fact is becoming patent to every one whose eyes are not hopelessly closed to what is daily, almost hourly transpiring around him. It is now extremely rare that a murderer is convicted, or even arrested—rare, we mean, in proportion to the number of atrocious deeds, the accounts of whose perpetration, frequently under circumstances of perfidy and cruelty that ought to make savages blush, every gale is wafting to our ears. Where one assassin is arrested, a score go unmolested; where one is convicted and executed, a hundred fling defiance in the face of the law, and range like so many beasts of prey at large.

The suggestion of Vigilance Committees is one that has been frequently made in various parts of the country within a year or two past, and in some places adopted and carried into execution as a desperate alternative for a desperate condition of society, which nothing else was capable of reaching. It is a terrible remedy, and one that should never be resorted to but in the last extremity, and when all other means have been resorted to and without accomplishing the desired end. It is an engine so fatal to degenerate into despotic tyranny, and to aggravate the very evils it was intended to correct, that no wise man will for a moment give it his sanction until every other remedy has been exhausted in vain. With us this has not been done; and until it is done, Vigilance Committees should not be named as a means of checking the unbridled reign of lawlessness which is rapidly converting our large towns into barbarous marts, rendering life unsafe, depreciating the value of property, and covering us as with the pall of infamy.

Let our judiciary be taken from the mire of politics and be restored to its normal condition, the place it occupied when it came forth from the hands of the great Fathers of the Republic. Let the laws which have been so mystified as to be susceptible of being twisted into almost any shape to suit an emergency, be made plain and simple, and let the loop-holes through which criminals escape be sealed up. Let no good citizen be excluded from the jury box because he has read a version of any crime in his morning paper. Let unanimity be no longer required for a verdict. Let our police be uniformed and divorced entirely from politics; be appointed during good behavior, with an annual increase of pay as a stimulus to faithfulness and to secure permanence of organization. Then let every city be supplied with a telegraphic apparatus that should indicate at all hours where a force might be needed. With these and other reforms, we think there would be such a change as would render any violent or extra-judicial measures entirely unnecessary, either for the suppression of crime or the punishment of criminals.

PRINTERS IN TROUBLE AT MOBILE.—THE "RATTING" SYSTEM.—At Mobile, a few days ago, the publishers of the *Tribune* brought suit against certain members of the Mobile Typographical Union, for conspiracy to injure them in their business. The evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution went to establish the fact that the defendants had objected to the employment of apprentices in the *Tribune* office in greater numbers than was agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Union, and had endeavored to dissuade printers from working in said office; that they had communicated the names of the printers who continued to work in the office to other Unions as "rats;" (this was not proved further than hearsay;) and had insulted and used or threatened violence against such printers. The testimony was lengthy and complicated, and resulted in the charge being dismissed as against five of the party; the other ten were required to give bail for their appearance before the City Court in the sum of $200 each. Two of the members, for crying "rats" under the window of the *Tribune* office at night, were fined $25 each. The third case was for opprobrious language, accompanied by threats, on the part of six members of the Union, who, as they were coming from the place of their meeting, encountered one of the hands of the *Tribune* office. Four of these were fined $25 each, another $10—he having paid part of his fine before, under another charge—and the case of the other was continued. In all the cases where fines of $25 were imposed, appeals were taken to the City Court.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STILL DOWNWARD.
The great sacrifice of the season,
AT
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.
Bear in mind that this concern is now offering under cost prices the following magnificent stock:
$100,000 LADIES' FURS.
$20,000 SOFT HATS,
$10,000 BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
$5,000 CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.
The crisis, prolific as it is of bargains presents no opportunity to cash purchasers equal to the above.
JOHN N. GENIN.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. —SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults Fall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Orrgler's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York
WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BOWNELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my perfect satisfaction.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine those household favorites before paying from $15 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been examined by order of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WORCESTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

COAL AT $5—NOW DISCHARGING, LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal, Egg and stove sizes for furnaces, ranges and stoves. No clinker, no slate. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 11 Wall, 205 Chery and 265 East 14th sts., New-York, foot South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

MARRIED.

WAY—TERHUNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, THOMAS J. WAY to DELIA T., youngest daughter of Thomas Terhune, Esq., all of this City.

ROCKWELL—MORGAN.—At South Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Charles S. Little, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Hon. C. C. ROCKWELL and Mrs. ELIZABETH MORGAN.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 52 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 63a Greenwich-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, GOULD H., Jr., only child of Gould H. and Emma C. Thorp, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday,) 12th inst., from No. 109 Remsen-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, after a short and severe illness, LEWIS SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 84th year of his age, long a resident of this City.

His friends and those of his son, W. N. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, at Yonkers, on Thursday next, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:30 train Hudson River Railroad from New-York.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
Being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SUFLF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods Silver plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL!!!
ALL GRADES.
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED!!
SELLING OFF
BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE!!!
BY
JAMES WILD, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 27
PARK-PLACE,
NO. 24
MURRAY-STREET.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra* charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PROFITABLE READING.
MACAULEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, and DAILEY'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. The latter offers the greatest inducements just now, while money is so scarce. Read it by all means.

DEMOCRATS'
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

THE SLEEPING BOY.

BY JENNIE FISH.

On a bank a child lay sleeping,
By a singing, crystal brook,
Which, untiring, still kept leaping,
Piercing in its path each nook;
Vain was all its noise and rattle,
For the child slept sweetly still—
Hush'd his merry laugh and prattle,
By the gently rippling rill.

In his sleep he dreamed of heaven,
Where the skies are ever clear;
Where the angels dwell; and even
Fadeless flowers are blooming there.
Sleep on sweetly, still—if even
Thou in sleep can't happy be;
Dream on still of that pure heaven—
Wake to life—thy dreams will flee.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

A TALE OF LONDON AND PARIS.

BY DR. HORATIO W. NELSON,
AUTHOR OF "LADY CLAUDIA; OR, THE DOUBLE MARRIAGE," &c., &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

London! A cold stormy night at the close of December. A dense fog enveloped the city and the river. There was no moon, and the long ranges of lamps in the streets scarcely radiated light thirty feet around their centres. Carriages, wagons, omnibuses, vehicles of all sorts, moved slowly and cautiously, for the fog, mingled with the night, added to which were the wild winds that found their way into the crevices between the glass and the frame-work of the lanterns, and flared them almost out, made the streets of London as dark as the streets of Karnac and Luxor of ancient Egypt.

This was the night upon which our story opens. At intervals—an unusual sight at this season of the year—a dull glare of lightning, from what quarter of the heavens no man could tell, as the murky gloom was all around and over head, gleamed through this black fog, and shed a fearful, and, as it were, a deeper gloom over the city. No one walked the streets who could remain within; and the carriages and vehicles, unable to be guided by their drivers through the thronged thoroughfares, sought, by narrow side streets and lanes, and unused alleys, to escape from the great channels of travel; for all over London every few squares were entangled, amid great uproar, noise and confusion, inextricable knots of horsemen, hackney-coaches, cabriolets, carts, drays and wagons, causing as great and fearful scenes of conflict and struggling of masses against masses, as if the city were taken by storm, and the citizens were resisting, at every point, the progress of the fearful foe.

It was a night long to be remembered in London, not only for its supernatural darkness, but for the number of those who perished in these cimmerian battles for right of way. Not less than thirty dead corpses were taken from beneath wagon wheels that night of horrors, and conveyed to the "morgue" of the police.

If the darkness had terrified the people housed, the terrible storm of wind and rain that swept through the streets, especially along those near the Thames, would have determined every one who could continue under shelter to keep in doors. By ten o'clock, two hours after night, the streets were therefore nearly deserted, and only the pillowless, the roofless, the guilty, the robber, and the police, were abroad.

"A bleak night, this," said one of the policemen to his fellow of the beat as they met at the corner of the Strand and a dark alley that opened into it.

"A black night you may well call it! Lon'on looks as if the sky had fallen down and covered us all up. It will go hard on the river with 'em!"

"Yes—what with the fog and the pitch darkness, the craft will be sinking one another by the score."

At this moment a man passing swiftly struck heavily with the left shoulder against the speaker.

"Beg pardon," he said, in the tone of a gentleman; "but I could not see you."

A man that can't see should move a bit more careful," the bred his other head and other people's shoulders," growled the policeman.

The stranger, who was muffled in a cloak, and with his hat slouched as if to defy both the storm and scrutiny, passed on, and disappeared in the impenetrable gloom ere he had got ten feet from them.

"A lord, that," said the policeman. "But then he might walk slower."

"Do you know him?" inquired his companion, listening as if he heard some distant sound that demanded his official attention.

"I know only it's an earl they call Lord Inglis."

"The great sporting nobleman! I've heard o' him. What an uproar now, yonder? There is another lock of wheels, and cursing, and swearing, and whipping! London is fairly mad to night! We must go and help this matter!"

"Please, Sir, a ha'penny to buy bread!" said a faint, childish voice and a small, thin hand was thrust out towards the policeman as he turned to go in the direction of the noise which filled all the street.

"Bread! It's always bread! Beg me you brat of a beggar, or I will lodge you at a station," was the sharp answer which the ragged little girl received.

No sooner did she receive this reply, and perceive by the gleam of a lamp just over their heads, that he was a policeman, than she uttered an exclamation of fear, and fled swiftly forward, as if to escape from the arrest she feared, while the two men hastened to grope their way to the scene of the uproar at the corner of the next street.

The little girl ran forward in her fright, not knowing whither she went, until she rushed against a tall man in a cloak, who was going the same way she was flying, and, to prevent herself from falling, she caught his coat. He turned and seized her by the arm, saying quickly—

"Are you a pickpocket, hey?"

"It is so dark, Sir! I couldn't see. Please to forgive me!"

He seemed struck by the soft and musical voice of the child, and said—

"Come forward to this gas light. Ah, I see! You are young and pale, and as lovely as wretched! You do *not* look like a pickpocket."

"Indeed I am not, Sir!"

"Why did you run, and put your hand in my pocket?"

"I did not mean to, Sir. I could not see—and—I should have fallen down. I only tried to hold myself up."

"Why did you run so fast, when it is so dangerous to move in the fog?" he asked, still holding her by the arm, and looking steadily into her face, for its singular beauty, with all its absence of color amazed him, inasmuch as her dress was ragged, her head bare, her hair wet with rain, and blowing wildly in the wind, and her small, white feet shoeless.

"I was afraid of the two policemen, Sir."

"Innocence never runs from policemen, child."

"I asked one of them for a ha'penny, Sir, and he spoke gruffly, and frightened me, and said he would lock me up if I begged, and so I ran away as fast as I could!"

"I passed these two men. And why do you beg such a night as this, and ask for ha'pennies, my child?" he asked kindly.

"Please, Sir, I dare not tell!"

"Dare not? Come out of the storm under this arch and tell me!"

"No, Sir," she answered: "I am afraid to tell, and please, Sir, let me go!"

"Why do you not ask *me* for a ha'penny before you go?"

"Because, Sir—I—I'd rather not! I'm ashamed to ask a gentleman."

"Surely, you are not a poor woman's child, with such a face and such language?"

"I dare not tell, Sir! They would keep me in the water-dungeon if I should tell! Please let me go! I am *so* cold and chilly!"

"Poor child! I cannot let you go in this way! I feel a singular interest in you! Take this piece of silver and make me a promise!"

"Yes, Sir."

"That you will come at this very arch to-morrow night at this time—you hear that church-clock striking ten!—that is the hour you must be here! Now I have pressing affairs near by; but I must see and know more of you; if, as I guess you are, a poor victim of tyranny, you shall find in me a friend. Will you come, then?"

"I will, Sir. You speak so kind, I would go all over London to find you again!"

He scarcely heard these last words, for a blast of wind at the moment roared through the arch, and nearly took them from their feet. When he recovered his position he was alone! the little maiden had disappeared without a word more.

He gathered his cloak about him, and, walking rapidly down the archway, said to himself:

"'Tis child called me *kind!* She seemed to trust me, and did not run away from me as she did from those policemen. I am not wholly a devil! I find I have got a heart that beats with humanity, and feels with tenderness. But I must go forward as I am driven. This night decides my destiny for weal or woe! I knew not till I met this soft-voiced and interesting little barefooted beggar girl, that I had any emotion left. Thank God, my heart is not all *iron*—*all stone!*"

A man here met him, beneath a lamp which was suspended over a portico entrance opening on the right side of the archway, up a flight of stairs.

"Sir Paul Varney?"

"Yes, my Lord. I did not at the first sight know you. We are well met," said the stranger. "I hardly looked for you to meet your engagement, and accept my challange, such a night as this."

"Sir Paul, had the skies rained fire instead of water, and the air were dark with the thick breath of pestilence instead of fog, I should have kept such a promise as stands between me and thee!"

The other made no reply, but smiled darkly as he bowed courteously, and set defiantly, and passed up the stairs: first however, with a wave of his hand offering the precedence in ascending to the nobleman, who haughtily declined this amenity.

The stairway was broad, of green, variegated marble, and paneled with gold-burnished compartments, within which were niches containing statues of Apollo Euthrosyne, and all of the nine muses. A rose-colored light was cast to shed over them from the delicate crimson argand shades of a gorgeous chandelier, suspended at the head of the noble staircase. Upon reaching the landing, Sir Paul Varney, which was the name of the stranger, placed in the hands of the porter, who was dressed in black velvet, and with a bright red mask upon his face, a small silver ticket, with the device of the king of diamonds elegantly engraved upon it. Lord Inglis tossed haughtily a similar ticket of admission to the man, who thereupon rang a silver bell, which stood upon a little round table, covered with scarlet cloth, fringed with gold, that stood by his side, and into a little drawer in which he dropped the cards of silver.

At the tinkle of the bell, a pair of green cloth doors before them were thrown open, and the nobleman and baronet passed through, when they were instantly closed behind them, by a servant also dressed in black velvet and with a crimson mask concealing his features. They were now in a lofty domed vestibule, supported by a circular range of Doric columns, with bronzed capitals, supporting an architrave of the richest carved work. This vestibule was paved with blue and white marble slabs, and gorgeous as it was with paintings and sculpture, it was but the ante-room of an apartment the splendor of which was without parallel in London. This room was a vast hall, one hundred and eighty feet in length and one hundred in breadth, and seventeen yards high. It was lighted by day from a dome of the richest stained glass, and by night—and at the time these two gentlemen passed into it—by two hundred brilliant jets of gas, blazing in the shape of every graceful flower, supported by branches of gold, and of bronze, and of silver, of the most exquisite devices and grace.

The walls were divided into compartments by clusters of arched columns, and the spaces filled by paintings of the most costly and gorgeous description, wherein the purest taste, and the most wonderful richness of color, combined to please the eye and captivate the imagination.

The ceiling was a representation, in fresco and gold, upon an azure sky-tinted ground, of a feast of the gods. The panels between the columns which surrounded this grand chamber of luxury, were enriched with paintings from the first periods of England, France, and Italy, and were designed to fascinate the senses and administer to the emotions of voluptuousness, and often in conception were so free that even the divinity of genius could not wholly veil their gross licentiousness.

Ranged along the sides of this splendid area were numerous roulette and faro tables, around every one of which sat or stood—and the most conspicuous—were gathered crowds of gentlemen deeply absorbed in play. Others, in parties, were grouped here and there, up and down the vast floor, conversing and smoking; while some, by twos and threes, marched up and down the apartment—the thick, rich, crimson and black carpet giving back no sound to the fall of their feet; some idly lounged on fauteuils, or watched the players. Servants, all dressed in black velvet, here and there silently moved about, carrying the hot or iced water to such of the guests as desired such refreshment. The voices of the two hundred men who were present caused a constant, monotonous buzz, varied by the sharp flap of a card laid down with emphasis, or the rattle of the roulette ball in the wheel, or the clear ring of silver, and the crisper clink of gold pieces; while at intervals, a sudden outbreaking voice—either of pleasure or of pain, as bettors won or lost—rose above all; and, at long intervals, was heard an oath of disappointment from some desperate loser.

In this superb and glittering arena, under the glittering mask of fashion and style, the darkest passions of the human heart were let loose, and here more victims had perished than fell in the amphitheatres of Rome, when Nero presided at the games. The only difference is, that at Rome beasts fought and tore men, while here men tear and devour each other.

The entrance of the two gentlemen into the room seemed to create immediate and extraordinary excitement. No sooner were they discovered than those who were promenading stopped full, and those who were seated rose.

Only the moment before their appearance, two young noblemen, who were standing near the door, had been talking together as follows:

"Do you think that Lord Inglis will be here? It must now be past ten o'clock," and he drew out a hunting-watch from his pocket, and, springing it, looked at the hour.

The other drew from his fob a lady's watch, all glittering with a setting of brilliants, and said, yawningly, "Yes; a minute and a quarter behind time."

"We always allow three minutes in Paris, for difference in each man's time," said the owner of the hunting-watch, whose large, blue eyes betrayed his Saxon blood.

"How much was it that Inglis lost in all last night? I was not here, you know."

"Somewheres about thirty thousand pounds. But he has lost enormously every night for a week," answered the blue-eyed lord.

"And all to Varney! Sir Paul is the luckiest man in London! I would as soon cast my money into the Thames as play with him."

"He has won, it is said, every pound of Lord Inglis' fortune but fifty thousand! Inglis is mad to play with him" answered the young lord with the jeweled time-keeper.

"He hopes to win back. And all this he is to stake to-night!" rejoined the other. "So I hear. When he lost his last thousand to Sir Paul Varney, he, in a moment of desperation, I am told, charged Sir Paul with foul play!"

"Yes. The cool fellow neither slapped him nor shot him down, but quietly said, 'My lord, I forgive you. You know not what you say. But I will challenge you to another night's play, and whatever you please to stake I will put up an equal amount to meet it,'" said the other.

"That was fair and frank. And he accepted?"

"Yes; but he said to me afterwards it was all his fortune, and if he lost it he must be ruined."

"Then he ought not to have accepted. He ought to know he will lose it," remarked the young nobleman with the hunting-watch. "If I see one stone thrown into a well go to the bottom, I know that all stones that follow it will go to the bottom also. Inglis is insane!"

"They say," whispered the one who had the jeweled time-keeper, "that Inglis has played this desperate game from night to night at the dictation of spirits!"

"What, Eslington! You do not believe that there is anything in this delusion?"

"No, but Lord Inglis does. You know we are intimate, at least so far as a young man of six-and-twenty can be the confidant of a nobleman of forty and more, whose hair is beginning to silver. Spirits, he affirms, have told him that he will repair his fortune by playing with Sir Paul, and that he shall by-and-by win even the bank."

"He is crazed!"

"Ever since he lost his child in that dreadful way, ten years ago, he has seemed to me a different man. But look, here he comes, and close behind him, too, Sir Paul Varney."

"How can two walk together unless they be agreed?" said the young lord with the lady's watch, smiling and shaking his head. "There'll be no playing, I see."

"Look you, my lord, they do not so much walk in together as that they come in at the same time; for neither seems to regard the other. Let us follow them. See! every man in the room that is not playing is in motion. How can you look for your money back, if you are not?"

"And Varney, cool and self-reliant as he always is. What a wonderful likeness between the two men? Did you ever perceive it?

"Yes, every one has noticed it who knows them."

This conversation was broken off by the approach of the friends of the two gentlemen, who, from all sides of the room, pressed towards them and surrounded them. Sir Paul Varney proceeded directly to the faro table, which stood apart and conspicuous from the others, and which, having no one near it but the croupier seated in his chair, seemed to await some players more eminent and exclusive than the rest occupying the surrounding tables.

The keeper of the table, on seeing Lord Inglis advance, followed by a score of his noble friends, stood, and bowed to him; but when Sir Paul Varney came up with a train of fifty barons, baronets, earls and marquisses, he laid his hand upon his heart, and did the lowest homage of his servile body to the successful player. In the eyes of this keeper of the games the winner at play was a greater person, were he the ostler of Prince Albert, than Prince Albert himself a loser.

The table which, a few minutes previously, ere Lord Inglis and Sir Paul Varney entered this "Golden Hell," as a Spanish prince upon his first visit to it termed it with great truthfulness, had been vacant, was now the most thronged in all that gorgeous hall of pleasure and of sin, where Satan reclines lore of the card tables. Such a competition as was now on the tapis of the gambling-room had never been witnessed. The players at the other tables suspended their games to crowd about the board where the Gold Cups and Golden Goblets were decided upon of the most interesting contests in the history of "play;" a combat, were Hoyle living, this great chronicler of games would have gazed upon with as deep an interest as ever old Froissart watched the battles *al outrance* of knights whose spear-heads in joyful tournaments sought (for glory) each other's hearts!

But to our great play! Lord Inglis placed upon the face of diamonds fifty thousand pounds. It was not in one note, but in five, of ten thousand pounds each. He had that day converted, by mortgage and pledges, all he was worth into this sum, on which he promised to meet Sir Paul Varney, hoping to recover the two hundred thousand which he had lost within a few weeks past to him and to others.

It is not our purpose to enter into the details of a stake at faro, as reporters record all the details of a race upon the turf, or a challenge game at chess. We will record only the results of one of the most exciting night's play ever known in London, not only on account of the rank of the players, their former friendship, their remarkable resemblance in form, face, and features, to each other, but the unparalleled amount of the stake placed upon the board.

The result was that Sir Paul Varney was the winner! Pale as the marbles that stood in the niches about him, and as immovable stood Inglis, the Earl of Conybeare, before the table! His eyes were fixed, with a wild, awful stare of fixed horror, upon the pile of notes which the Chef des Croupiers was carefully raking towards him across the board. His lips were compressed and blue, his hands trembled, and his whole visage was suddenly transformed into that of a stranger—for none of his intimate friends, as they gazed upon him, recognized in that awful, despairing, wild, sepulchural face, haggard and stricken with the aged look of centuries, as in a moment of time, the features of Lord Inglis.

CHAPTER II.

THE RESCUE.

"Ruined! Lost—utterly ruined!" were the words which were wrung from the lips of Lord Conybeare, as he stood once more beneath the dark archway which led from the street to the gambling hall. Those who would have followed him forth he had sternly waved back. The calm, marble silence which he had retained in the presence of men, and beneath which he sealed up all emotion—as a shield of ice lays upon a fountain, locking up its waters—was now broken in the solitude and darkness of the outer air. "Ruined forever! Beggared in a single night! Curses fall from the skies upon the head of that skillful Varney! My child—my poor, noble-proud Isabel! how shall I meet you, and tell you that I have destroyed your happiness and hopes forever? I shall go mad! The bills of honor I should pay strike me like mocking ghosts in the face! I see before me only a Newgate prison and disgrace! Aye—even the chimney-sweeps will point their fingers at me, while lords will sneer! Would that this darkness, which now envelopes me and half the globe, would never lift! Would that the wheels of Time, which revolve to bring to-morrow, would rust upon the axles! The morrow! oh! to-morrow! to morrow! I cannot—I dare not—I will not meet it. *All is not lost!* There still remains in my firm grasp the power to end this life ere the morrow dawn—for dawn it will—power to escape the evils I dare not meet! This glorious gift of life is mine—not Varney's! No power lies in dice or gold to take it from me! The power to die remains—it *all* that remains—and I will use it! To-morrow! Out upon the morrow, with its waiting anguishes, shames, infamies, dreads and tortures! I can laugh at thee, O, morrow! With the power to die left me, I am above the world, and defy thee, with all thy horrors!"

As the nobleman thus spoke, he waved his hands above and about his head with strange gestures of defiance, and strode out of the dark arch, and rapidly made his way down the street. His step, his air and manner were those of a man desperate and resolved. He had moved but a little way, concealing his features by the cape of his cloak, as he passed the dimly-burning lamps, when he felt his cloak pulled by some one behind. He looked around to see who it was, and beheld the same little girl whom he had encountered on entering the gaming-house.

"What—you again?" he demanded, fiercely.

"You told me to come again, Sir—"

"But not to-night—"

"I thought you said to-night. I have been waiting, Sir—so long—so many hours for you to come out—"

"What did you do this for?" he said, in a softened tone, as he noticed her trembling form and felt the plaintive tones of her sweet, sad voice enter his heart.

"I was afraid to go home without something, Sir! And you spoke so kind and asked me to come again, and you would help me I stayed till you came out!"

The earl paused a moment in his rapid walk, and hurriedly searching his pockets, found a piece of gold, and placing it in her hand, said kindly—

"Go—buy food and what you need! It is all I have. Go, and trouble me no more!"

"Oh, Sir, now I shall be so happy——"

"Happy? *That* make thee happy? Then would I were thee! Go—but—go—stay! Come hither!"

The child advanced hesitatingly, and closely concealing the money in her clenched fingers, as if she feared he had repented the large gift, and wished to take it from her. They were at the moment stopping beneath the lamp on the corner of a narrow alley that led down to the Thames. At this moment the clock of a neighboring church-tower tolled two and three-quarters. He started.

"What I do must be done quickly," he said, as he took from his pocket-book a leaf, and wrote by the flickering light, with a pencil, a few lines.

"Do you know where St. James' street is?" he asked the little girl, as the chilly wind blew her hair and her rags wildly about her face and figure. You said you lived near there?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Take this note to the fifth house from the corner near the Palace. On the door-knocker you will see a lion's head in bronze. The door is oak, and the number is over the gate—'2.' If you are grateful to me for this money, see it but those of my daughter. You must ask for her, and have given me so much money."

"Yes, Sir, I will be sure and do it—you are so good, Sir, and have given me so much money."

"Go, then—farewell! Let me press thy hand!"

He took her hand, and pressing it between his own, left her, saying, as he hurried on—

"It is the last time I shall hold in my grasp a human hand. It is severing the last link which binds me to my species. Now, Death—welcome thy cold grasp!"

He hurried down the lane which led to the river. The dark waters rolled by, rushing beneath London Bridge, near which he came

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CAS ,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GREETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

RUINOUS PRICES.
$30,000 worth of DOMESTICS to be offered this week at PANIC PRICES at
ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT CONTINUATION SALE,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
20 bales fine unbleached Shirting, 3 cents, worth 6d.
10 bales fine and heavy Shirting, 4 cents, worth 7.
10 bales wider and very heavy, 6¼ cents, worth 9.
20 bales 37 inches wide, extra heavy, 8 cents, worth 12.
20 boxes bleached Muslin, good quality, 4 cents.
10 boxes wider and better, 6¼ cents.
20 cases 36 inches wide, heavy and fine, 9 cents, worth 12.
10 cases extra fine, 36 inches wide, 10 cents.
20 pieces remaining of the 10-4 Sheeting, 18¾ cents, worth 25.
2 cases colored Cambric, 4 cents, worth 6d.
DRESS GOODS.
200 pieces Pacific and Manchester De-Laines, 12 cents.
1,200 pieces widest width Paramattas, 12 cents, worth 25.
80 pieces English De Laines, 6¼ cents, a bargain.
200 pieces Mohair De Beige, 6¼ cents.
300 pieces double width wool Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 25. 6d.
800 yards Ducal Plaids, high colors, 12½ cents.
FLANNELS.
300 pieces heavy unbleached Canton Flannel, 9 cents.
20 bales fine red, all wool Flannel, 25 cents.
30 bales fine white, all wool Flannel, 25 cents.
7 bales twilled red Flannel, 25 cents.
To those in want this is an opportunity seldom offered to buy Domestics at half price.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
RUFUS SANGER
Will sell at the store
No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.,
RICH SILKS,
SILK VELVETS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRESS GOODS,
And an immense stock of
BLANKETS.
For a few days,
AT GREATER REDUCTION THAN EVER.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under out own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
3,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
300 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold,

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
200 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway. by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
3,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
3,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c , 75c., and $1 each,
Usually sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

3,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
200 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts.
36 doz. elegant Silk Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, $1 25.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 worth of
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 173 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 343 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
We are now offering our entire Fall importation of NECK-TIES and SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES	25 cts.	75
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES	25 cts.	$1 00
BLACK BAYADERE TIES	40 cts.	$1 25
FANCY BAYADERE TIES	50 cts.	$1 50
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES	65 cts.	$1 50
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 65 cents; double, 80 cents; usual price, $1 50 and		$1 75
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES	50 cts.	75
FINE SATIN STOCKS	50 cts.	$1 25
NAPOLEON TIES	35 to 75 cts.	$1 25
SCARFS, 1¾ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 75 each.		

PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks, exclusively,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

$280,000 MUST BE SACRIFICED!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
GREAT SALE!!!
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
My whole stock of
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
No Wholesale or Retail House can offer such
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!!
Come and see. Open until 9 P. M. All kinds of money taken.
THOS. R. B. DEGROOT.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOAKS.
Opened to-day
In Cloth
and Velvet.
MME. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker st.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Biouses, Raglans, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 375 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM FOR ARTISTIC accuracy and fashionable elegance, No. 375 Broadway, always triumphant. First premium again awarded at the Crystal Palace. Great reductions in prices. Perfect waist patterns cut at 12 cents: basques, 8 cents; new and elegant sleeves, hoods and berthas, 6 cents; children's patterns, 10 cents; every pattern guaranteed; branches No 322 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, and No. 262 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUTHouses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 90 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANTEFFOEL or JAS. E. MCLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. It can be examined from 12 to 2 o'clock. Inquire of Dr. B., No. 14 East 26th-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick house, in Broome-st., west of Broadway, well calculated for a comfortable residence for a small family. Apply to JIREH BULL, No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS suited to manufacturing purposes, well lighted, easy of access, second and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st. Also to let at No. 223 South-st., second and third lofts, suitable for bookbinders, shipjoiners, or like business. Apply as above.

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS FOR SALE for cash, or first class City property at prices that will pay a large profit to any purchaser. It will be shown conclusively to any party desiring to purchase that each acre will average in timber standing from $30 to $50 per acre, exclusive of the value of the land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED
BY
PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR:
CONTAINING THE OFFICIAL MILITARY AND FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.
From 1775 to 1795; containing the most interesting military, historical and financial information during that period. Also, the organization of all the regiments, showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and services of the officers and privates of each. Also, the general and brigade orders of
GENERALS WASHINGTON, LEE, GREENE, WEEDON AND OTHERS,
In 1776, '77 and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British, at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington, and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British, in New-York, with a
LIST OF AMERICAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED,
The time of their capture, release, &c. An account of the
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
In New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, a list of the members' names, &c.; the half-pay, commutation, and land acts of the Continental Congress. A complete list of all the
OFFICERS WHO SERVED TO THE END OF THE WAR,
And acquired the right to half-pay for life, commutation, and land. Proceedings of 34th Congress, and United States Court of Claims, relative to a restoration of the half-pay acts of the old Congress, for the benefit of the
HEIRS OF OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION:
Virginia half-pay and land laws; the reason which led to the passage of the act of July 5, 1832, by Congress; the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, the locations of warrants, surveys, etc.
REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES
As they now exist, with commentaries thereon. Notes on the services of various classes of revolutionary officers, with an extensive list showing the time they died, &c., &c., &c.
One large 12mo. vol., of 600 pages. Price, $1 50.
This work is intended as a book of reference to the historian and scholar, as well as furnishing a thorough guide to persons claiming title to land or pensions, from the services of their forefathers during the Revolutionary War. The volume contains the names of over 50,000 officers and privates of the Revolutionary Army, and should be in the hands of all the descendants of the brave men who fought under the banner of '76, that the noble actions of their ancestors may not escape the memory of their descendants, who must retain this work as a memento of their brave deeds and patient sufferings.
$100 per month can be easily earned by acting as agent for the sale of the above book and other highly popular works of standard merit, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL.
Agents wanted in every city, town and village in the Union. For catalogues and particulars, address
PUDNEY & RUSSELL,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

RUFFIANISM.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE ISSUED THIS DAY
is filled with interesting matter and should be read and inwardly digested by every person interested in the preservation of good order and sound morals. The present number contains a very fine picture of Sanford Hall, the private Lunatic Asylum at Flushing
Sequel to the New-York Hotel Scandal.
Gardner Furniss.
Private Lunatic Asylum.
Arming the Police.
Remarkable Adventures of Vidocq.
Cowhiding by a Woman.
Horrible Outrage in the First Ward.
Jack Wright, the Burglar, the pal of Old Jack Adams.
Disgraceful Exposure of Human Remains.
A Rival of the Lady in Black.
Pleasure Pastimes in the Sixth Ward.
Murder in Philadelphia. Full particulars.
Dodgers Expositions.
Highly interesting Correspondence from Philadelphia, Chicago, &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL BOOKS CHEAP FOR CASH!
At No. 321 Broadway.
On account of the money pressure we offer, until the 1st of January next, our large and varied stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.,
at prices reduced to suit the times.
TEACHERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
and all wishing bargains, please examine.
Orders inclosing money will be furnished as low as to the closest buyer personally present. PRICED CATALOGUES of our own 100 Educational Publications furnished free on application. Specimen copies of Text Books to Teachers at half price.
IVISON & PHINNEY, Educational Publishers,
No. 321 Broadway.

Will be ready to-morrow morning.
CHARLES DICKENS'
HOUSEHOLD WORDS
FOR DECEMBER.
This number will contain Dickens' new work
"THE LAZY TOUR OF TWO IDLE APPRENTICES."
Complete.
Price 25 cents. Three dollars a year.
JOHN JANSEN, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 7 Eighth-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 31 West 14th-st. First-class house and modern terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

MRS. HILL WILL SHORTLY HAVE A ROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

MRS. WILL let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 47 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th ave. References exchanged.

NO. 26 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and privatte table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars relating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

A SPLENDID HOME, WITH GOOD LIVING.—A small private family, who live in style, above but near Madison-sq., between Broadway and Fifth-av., (best part of the city,) would add a gentleman and wife to their number. To one wishing a home, with comfort, address with name, &c., Home, Times office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,916 Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA MATINEE
SATURDAY next, Nov. 14, 1 P. M.
ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Mlle. CARROLI and Miss MILNER,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS, LABOCETTA, PERRING,
GASSIER and ROCCO.
Price of admission to the Matinée Opera and Concert, 50 cents to all parts of the Academy. No seats reserved.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like, without any extra charge.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Directors have decided to carry out a plan which has been suggested to them in consequence of the furore created last season by Mr. Thalberg's Matinées, and the well established success of the public rehearsals of the Philharmonic Society. This plan consisted of giving
ONCE IN EVERY MONTH OF THE SEASON
ITALIAN OPERA AT A MATINEE,
With a view to still far more popularize this highly fashionable and chaste entertainment, and, at the same time, afford to persons living out of town an opportunity of enjoying it.
The Directors are happy to say that the Artists desirous of assisting them in elevating the standard of Music, have most liberally consented to volunteer their valuable services. They are thus enabled to present to the public
A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT,
at a price (50 cents) so greatly inferior to that of the evening performances, which the heavy expenses render imperious.
THE OPERA MATINEE
Will be given with the same pomp and splendor of scenery, dresses, properties. Orchestra and Chorus as the regular evening performances.
The performances will consist of
The third act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
By Mad. LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER.
The first act of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Mad. D'ANGRI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO, FORTINI.
A GRAND CONCERT,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Mlle. CAIROLI, Miss MILNER,
Mr. PERRING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 8.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, ARDAVANI.
In consequence of the definite arrangement of the Operas to be performed,
IL TROVATORE,
with its great cast, will be given this season,
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy. C. Breusing's and Hall & Son's. Seats to be had at the door.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 14—Italian Opera, Matinée and Concert. To commence at 1 P. M. Admission 50 cents to all parts.
On SUNDAY—Fourth Sacred and Classical Evening Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SUNDAY NEXT.
The Directors announce that grand preparations are being made for a
GRAND CLASSICAL AND SACRED PERFORMANCE,
Which will be given on Sunday next, when the
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
will appear. On this occasion the celebrated English vocalists,
MISS MILNER AND MR. PERRING,
will make their second appearance.
MR. VIEUXTEMPS
will make his last appearance at these Concerts. The orchestra will still be increased, and will perform several classical morceaux in addition to
A GRAND SYMPHONY BY BEETHOVEN.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES.
The Directors announce that they have adopted the same standard of prices so successfully introduced into this country by Mr. Niblo, viz.:
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
NO SEATS WILL BE RESERVED.
Visitors on entering the Academy can, therefore, take any seat they like without any extra charge.
Amphitheatre.....Twenty-five cents.
Private boxes, to hold four persons.....Three dollars.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
GRAND CONCERT,
in compliment to
MRS. RANDOLPH STONE,
for the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,
The following distinguished Artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Sig. GIANNONI,
Miss ANNE MILNER, Mr. PERRIN,
Miss HADLEY, Sig. MORINO,
Madame ZIMMERMAN, Sig. NUNO,
Mr. C. W. BEAMS.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Terzette—Bellisario.....Donizetti
Miss HADLEY, Sigs. GIANNONI and MORINO.
2. Fantasia—Trombone.....Donizetti
M. DONIZETTI.
3. Rondo—Ah Mon Gunge.....Bellini
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.
4. Cavatina—Otello.....Rossini
Sig. GIANNONI.
5. Cavatina—Robert le Diable.....Myerbeer
Madame ZIMMERMAN.
6. Aria—"There is a Flower that Bloometh"....Wallace
Mr. PERRIN.
7. Duett—Trovatore.....Verdi
Miss HADLEY and Sig. GIANNONI.
8. Aria—Robert oh tu che adore.....Meyerbeer
Miss MILNER.
PART II.
9. Canzone Le Donna Mobile.....Verdi
Sig. GIANNONI.
10. Cavatina.....Verdi
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.
11. Duett—Linda.....Donizetti
Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRIN.
12. Fantasia—Trombone.....Donizetti
M. DONIZETTI.
13. Oh trust in the Lord, Elijah.....Mendelssohn
Madam ZIMMERMAN.
14. Duett.....Rossini
Sigs. GIANNONI and MORINO.
15. a. Irish Ballad } Oh, bay of Dublin.
b. Irish Ballad } Over the Sea.
Miss MILNER.
15. Duett—Norma.....Bellini
Miss BRAINERD and Miss HADLEY.
Sig. NUNO } .....Conductors
Mr. C. W. BEAMES }
The Grand Piano used on this occasion is manufactured by Boardman, Gray & Co., and from the warerooms of N. P. B. Curtiss, No. 467 Broadway.
NOTICE.
Persons having already bought tickets, can select their seats by applying at the ticket offices.
Tickets.....$1 each
For sale at all the Music and Book Stores and Hotels, and at the Hall on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Continued success of the
GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Carlos, an adventurer.
Marquis del Monte, a Mexican Noble. } Mr. George Jordan
Lodise de Lascours, wife of the Capt'n. }
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico. } Miss Laura Keene
Maria de Lascours.....
Countess de Theinge.....Miss Wells
Diane de Lascours.....C. Thompson
The other characters by Miss Mary Bullock, (aged five years) Messrs. Stoddart, Peters, Duncan, Howard, Brown, &c.
During the second act, representing a Field of Ice, accompanied by Mountains of Snow and huge Icebergs, the Aurora Borealis, a beautiful and extraordinary phenomenon peculiar to the Polar regions, is exhibited, and has been pronounced a triumph of artistic skill rarely displayed. The breaking of the ice, its disappearance, and the occupancy of the entire stage by the fierce and bold agents, the approaching Bark and the tender accents of a Mother's Prayer, consigning her offspring to the protection of the orphan's Father, present a tableau of the most touching and thrilling character.
NOTICE.—Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. S. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
FOURTH NIGHT OF
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN.
Thursday—Shakspere's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth.....Mr. McKean Buchanan.
Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. F. B. Conway.
To conclude with the farce entitled
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, NOV. 13,
Benefit of
McKEAN BUCHANAN,
On which occasion he will appear in
COMEDY,
TRAGEDY,
and FARCE.
Box book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear for the first time as
CARDINAL WOOLSEY.
This part, one of Shakespeare's most powerful creations, has before this never been sustained by a lady.
Patrons and lovers of fine acting will avail themselves of an opportunity never before afforded, and not likely to occur again.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, 1857, Shakespeare's historical play of
KING HENRY VIII.
Cardinal Woolsey.....Miss Cushman
Supported by the whole strength of the company.
To conclude with YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
To-morrow—The above performance will be repeated for the only time.
On Saturday—The last night in New-York—LONDON ASSURANCE will be performed with its general strong cast and Miss Cushman as Lady Gay Spanker, and a new petite comedy, in which Miss C. will also appear.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
The attention of the public is respectfully called to the fact that there can be no extension or renewal of Miss CUSHMAN'S engagement, as she will leave the City on Monday next.
This evening the great play of
HENRY VIII.
In which Miss C. will play, for the first time,
CARDINAL WOLSEY
AND
CARDINAL WOLSEY
to-morrow, not again to be repeated.
PLEASE NOTICE.
The last three appearances of Miss Cushman in this City.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
To-morrow, FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1857, the performance will be for the
BENEFIT OF
MISS CUSHMAN,
the most eminent Histrionic Artiste of this age.
Her last appearance but one, on which occasion a bill of great strength will be presented.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1857,
WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE GREAT GABRIEL RAVEL.
The three Brothers, GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE,
Jobard, comic character.....Gabriel Ravel
GABRIEL RAVEL ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾; commencing at 7.
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
GREAT SUCCESS—SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
Mr. D. Bourcicault's and Mr. Seymour's new comic piece,
WANTED, A WIDOW.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Mr. Bourcicault's brilliant adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
has proved one of the most decided hits ever made in this City. Mr. Blake has recovered from his illness and will make his reappearance to-night in his celebrated character of
UNCLE FOOZLE.
A new Comedy is in rehearsal.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 38 cents; Pit.....12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
The performances commence with
PAUL JONES, THE PILOT.
To be followed by the Drama of
GREEN BUSHES.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$6,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1895.
$50,000 United States 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$4,000 Oshkosh City, Wis., 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$800 Washington City and Mining Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Cincinnati City 5 per cent. Bond.
$1,280 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853, 1855 and 1856.
5 Subscriber's shares of the Orient Mutual Ins. Co.
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
25 shares New-York and Virginia St. Co.....$100 each
6 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
40 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each
100 shares People's Bank.....$25 each
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....$25 each
20 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares St Mark's Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
10 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Humbolt Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
40 shares Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
40 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.....$25 each
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.....$100 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Sales to-MORROW, next regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION to persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to morrow,) Nov. 13, of all the rich and elegant goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive; no postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In basement are suites of walnut diningroom furniture, complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, ladies' secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcase, gas fixtures, music rack, fine rosewood piano, stool and cover. In chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs carpets, cribs, sofas; ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and an infinite variety of other desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt-framed pier glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, on THURSDAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; pinlock lever, several very valuable Italian paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects. Parlor furniture, en suite, viz.: Two suites heavily-carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs, in satin; two very large French plate mirrors, gold frames, italian marble stands, rose wood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etagere and cabinet, French plate doors and backs; large Dresden China vases and ornaments, library bookcase, candelabra, corner etageres, English Brussels carpets, &c. Hall—Rosewood hat-stand, oil-cloth stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms—Are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets, eight pure curled-hair mattresses, spring do., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut Elizabethan bedsteads, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS. Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb Sevres china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at

NIBLO'S

On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by

E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fancy goods, consisting of very rich decorated China vases, inkstands, card and jewel receivers, biscuit groups and figures, papier mache pearl inlaid portfolios, writing desks, card cases, &c., Bohemian glass colognes, vases, card receivers, Odem bottles, ebony inlaid dressing cases, writing desks, Odem cases, bronze figures, groups, candelabras, candle sticks, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

At 12 o'clock,

Assignee's sale of a general assortment of jewelry, consisting of brooches, breast pins, sun-rings, sleeve-buttons, studs, rings, bracelets, chains, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY B. HEWES Jr. Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 5½ Pine-st.—Assignees' sale of over sixty thousand dollars worth of magnificent diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, by most celebrated makers, rich gold jewelry, rings, pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve-buttons, vest and fob chains, elegant silver ware, French fancy goods in great variety, silver-plated show cases, fire-proof jeweler's safe, &c. Descriptive catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. By order of assignees.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

SECOND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURS.—IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction by order of the assignee, on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large and extensive stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs of every description. They will be open for inspection on Thursday and Friday previous to the sale at the auction rooms. The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine this superb collection of goods, affording as it does an excellent opportunity to purchase furs at very low rates. Third peremptory sale on Friday, Nov. 20.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO-MORROW, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds, mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c.

Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, to pay advances, consisting of rosewood suites, book-cases, carpets, chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, hair mattresses, bedding, blankets, &c., &c. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY NOV. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale—The balance of stock of a crockery dealer, consisting of an assortment of china, white granite ware, glass ware, stone and wooden ware. Also, a variety of household furniture, a large quantity of bedding, and a small lot of ready-made clothing, to close a concern, &c.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, cutlery, guns and pistols, plated spoons, axes, hatchets, pocket-knives, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 216 Pearl-st. For full particulars see *Courier and Inquirer*.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 532 Grand-st., a valuable lot of ready-made clothing, by order of Moses S. Hart, assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 42 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,
Assignee of Jolley & Piers.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 16 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 10½ A. M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking office of BENJ. F. MANIFERRE, No. 220 Broadway, under the Museum. Also, by Messrs. WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Brokers, No. 25 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 162 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.

P. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 6th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th day of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the 30th inst. hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.

By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,

BY

EVANS & CO.'S

GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,

No. 677 Broadway.

SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway.
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by U. S. Mail Steamer CAHAWBA, on the 12th of November instant. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight in sums to suit on Havana.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 35 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:35 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, Norths River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¼ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 146—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 249—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 7—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 227, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 316—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 63, 65, 67, 79, 101, 113, 134, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 19, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 138, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 288, 292, 296—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 438—Water-st., Nos. 22, 312, 314—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—Corner Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st,
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$26, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$26, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) B. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
CHAS. A. FISHER.

Nov. 2, 1857.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MUTUALLY agree that the copartnership heretofore existing between us under the name and title of MILNE & STEWART, and doing business as stone-cutters, in the City of New-York, be and is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be received by GEORGE STEWART, and all debts due by the firm will be paid by GEORGE STEWART.

WILLIAM MILNE,
GEORGE STEWART.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WATERBURY & MOUNT was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to make payment only to BENJAMIN P. MOUNT.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Parties desirous of disposing of the whole or part of their furniture can find a cash customer by addressing a line to JAMES, *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago,	Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday, Mch. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday, Mch. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday, April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday, April 6.
Arago,	Saturday, May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday, May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday, June 1.
		Fulton,	Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES COMSTOCK.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use

THE MAYORALTY.

Address of the Anti-Wood League to the Voters of New-York City.

HOW THE LEAGUE WAS FORMED.

Within a few weeks there came together a number of citizens from all parties who had filled official City trusts, and who were thereby enabled thoroughly to know the dangers which the City of New-York daily incurs from its reckless Mayor.

It seemed to them that there prevailed a more than customary disgust of his ambition and a more than common desire to free the people from an official disgrace which unfortunate local dissensions had twice inflicted upon the City.

Among these citizens were some whom party circumstances or heedless political combinations had betrayed into seeming indorsement of Mr. WOOD. These considerations prompted their belief that the charter election furnished an occasion upon which atonement could be made for former heedlessness, and some possible aid be given to the popular cause of driving Mr. WOOD from a power which has never yet given his party or the City a single substantial good. An offensive and defensive Anti-Wood league was formed, but necessarily in its full extent of a private character. It will now present to the public a short address, *but with entire deference to any action* which the people and press at large may hereafter take. The league after the ice shall be broken declines no higher post in the future than to aid the will of the people when manifested.

WHY THE PRESENT IS A FIT OCCASION.

Severally thousand voters, [illegible] all classes, from the princely tradesman who [illegible] treats his elective franchise as if it were a [illegible] down to the starving beggar, always an easy prey to designing placemen, only within three weeks selecting a Mayor in a contest in which partisanship should [illegible] no place. The [illegible] have separated the general and Charter elections in full accordance with the earliest views of Mr. WOOD.

His second message of 1855 contains the following paragraphs, the italicized portions of which, three years after they were adopted by him, possess a striking significance in connection with his ambitious career:

"I cannot omit expressing my conviction that much benefit could be derived to the City, by separating the election for Charter officers from that for State or National officers.

As now conducted, our local interests are almost entirely lost sight of in the conflict on State or National issues. As the lesser is always absorbed by the greater, so is the apparently smaller efforts of our City Government lost sight of in the contest on candidates for higher offices.

The magnitude of our municipal interests calls for the closest scrutiny into the qualifications of persons to take charge of them, no other considerations than those connected directly with local questions should be included in the canvass for City rulers. The evils of frequent elections are of little importance as compared *with the danger of the selection of improper men.* In the struggle for a Governor or a President, *persons entirely disqualified will sometimes slide unobserved into a local place of trust and power.*

The election law, which places the candidates for County officers on the same ballot with candidates for State officers, increases the evil. At the late election there were twelve names on the same ballot. In the haste and excitement of election day, it is very difficult for even the most intelligent voter to select the names for whom he desires to vote when found upon the same ticket; but, where the duty is imposed upon the illiterate or ignorant, it is seldom exercised, *especially if there be a cunningly devised ballot, not permitting erasure or substitution.*"

Not even the cunningly-devised ballot which he invented can now save him. The Almshouse Governor, who is his twin nominee on the little slip of paper, is but formally there. So he is to rise or fall upon his own personal and official merits or demerits.

HIS PREVIOUS EXPLOITS.

With the—to say the least—eccentric commercial dealings of FERNANDO WOOD previous to 1854 the citizens are well acquainted. They who originally doubted the pungent evidence furnished to the press on the eve of his election, have been convinced since the legal report of referees have settled its authenticity. The arbitrators were Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, M. C., and Judge (elect) HENRY HILTON. They could not, therefore, be charged with political hostility, nor be suspected by even Mr. WOOD of swerving one hair's breadth from the even line of honesty and honor, which their decree on facts established had never been drawn by Mr. WOOD in his fraudulent dealings. So many of the original doubters have long ago concluded upon fresh evidence that there are some men who cannot do otherwise than defraud all their partners, whether commercial, official or political!

To descant at large upon what are now household words in counting-room and shop, in parlor and in kitchen, would be superfluous. But upon the peculiar official career of the Mayor the people have not dwelt with that attentive analysis which the rapidity of events often precludes. The public from day to day has been like the juror in a prolonged suit, confusing himself with each new fact and each ingenious side-issue—his judgment now swayed in one direction and then another way, as the tone or temper of advocacy varied. But now the evidence is all in, and the jury of citizens are called together for conference and agreement, it is appropriate to analyze and collate the more prominent testimony of Mr. WOOD's duplicities, inconsistency and hypocrisy, which any mouth of his administration will present. Should this be done, the United States will not be alarmed for the verdict which its great Metropolis will give against its Mayor.

HOW HE BEGAN.

Upon his accession to power he claimed the energy of NAPOLEON. Carefully-concocted bulletins showered upon an astounded populace from a hand scarcely withdrawn from the Bible of the official oath. He accompanied them with an unprecedented homily to the Common Council, on public virtue, who gave him in return one upon private morality. He gave to the Police Captains a catalogue of duties, which were copied from the standing-order-book of their respected Chief. Before the first month of his career was through he had bathed the tax-payers in tears of joy, caused to shudder all of the victous, and of his political chums who had not yet taken the cue, commanded amazed patrolmen to hunt frantic peanut women and sign-board trampers from the Park railings, and had received congratulations from a Grand Jury, some of whose members had once indicted him for a felony. He furnished a second oracular message, which, in its essay upon capital and labor, hinted at everything but that climax of violence which the misguided laborer, at his secret bidding, to-day threatens shall be inflicted upon the capitalist. So magnificent was the civic Caliph, that the DAILY TIMES, of Jan. 3, 1855, editorially remarked, while rendering him semicolons of laudation, "People are anxious to know what will come of such radical reforms as are promised, and *how this beginning will end.*"

HOW HE BROUGHT ON ALL THE POLICE TROUBLES.

At his inauguration the police were in a state of excellent discipline and creditable organization. To this, those most consistent and patriotic Democrats Mayor WESTERVELT and Recorder TILLOU, in coöperation with their zealous Whig ally, Judge HEBBE, had decidedly contributed. But FERNANDO WOOD was not the man to let well alone. In his first communication to the police, with a sneer at the veteran Chief of Police not more out of place than was the self-laudation of its tone, he said: "You have *now* a determined chief officer who will not be indifferent to a single dereliction of duty upon the part of those for whose conduct he is responsible to the community," and in his earliest message to the Common Council he made war on his judicial associates of the Board of Police, recommending their rescission from power. Thus he deliberately invited some kind of legislative interference. Twice he threatened if the statutes interfered he would resign and many legislators found to their chagrin that the chief end of their votes was not obtained, because he loved station too well to be as good as his word. In another elaborate message he gave pertinacious refusal to a respectful request from the Common Council for information about the Police. He claimed then that the Aldermen should have nothing to do with the system, whilst he afterwards found it convenient to complain that the rights of the Common Council were infringed by taking Police power away from them. Whatever be the merits of the controversy between legislative and local authorities, respect to the history of the lobby compels us to declare that Mr. WOOD offered to give the statutes full sweep *provided he* was allowed to continue *his* unexpired term! From first to last he has scolded and hectored about police, when had he *but continued the system of Messrs. Matsell, Westervelt, and Tillou*, that more mature heads than his had originated, and more honest hearts than his had given encouragement to, there never would have occurred any trouble. And the very hundred gentlemen whom after their uses in his behalf had past, *he disbanded to their fate*, would now have been fulfilling police duties which their experience might have honored. *He knowingly betrayed the old Police, whom his selfish ambition drove into seeming opposition of statutes.* This too, after in a message of June 25, 1855, he had given in reference to the prohibitory law, directions to the Police—"it is undeniable that the Executive officer must assume every act of the Legislature to be valid." Against the practical advice of his able counsel, to whose legal opinions he gave premature effect, he boldly assumed with bludgeon and bayonet that the police law was not valid. He needlessly converted the City Hall into a citadel, that his person might be sacred, and causelessly allowed his unfortunate dupes to risk their own lives that he might be secure from process. It has been well said that the argument of his adroit and distinguished advocates before the Court of Appeals was nullified by the club appeal of their client on the steps of the Temple of Justice. Thus they who best favored and most hoped for the success of his conclusions, sorrowfully mourned his despotic assumptions and premises. Great old policeman, who even forgave his treachery, can support him, when one month he takes seat at the Police Board, giving as a reason, it was because Mr. DRAPER had left it, and when the next month he proposes to bring back again him whom he insultingly said "he could not associate with!"

HIS POOR MAN'S BUNCOMBE.

When only a fortnight in office he vetoed a resolution of the Common Council for the employment of laborers to remove the City Hall ruins. Said his message: "It is unnecessary for me to add that I deeply feel for the poor whom it is intended to benefit by these resolutions. *They have my warmest sympathies*: but if the charter can be violated for a good object so can it be for a bad object." Sympathy was ever the cheapest coin with which ambition paid its victims. But the same charter that forbid the "resolution" forbade any such recommendation as he recently made about revenue bonds and provisions in his flowery message. There is this difference between the veto and the recommendation: the one was after an election, and the other shortly before one. And that same charter also forbade his contract for raising the ship *Joseph Walker*, which gave a job to an old friend. The whole history of this private contract will be found in the Sunday *Atlas* of Oct. 14, 1855, under the heading "Records of Rascality." If was penned by a political associate who had officially investigated the matter. It was vouched for as true by that associate, whom Mr. WOOD afterwards indorsed to President BUCHANAN as a man of veracity and honor. Thus the public cannot be blamed by the Mayor if it considers the indorsement of the author as a guaranty of his story!

Of the "Bread and Riot" cry a veteran editor whose pungent pen and logical style has been lately re-welcomed among our citizens, thus spoke in the *Mirror* of Saturday last. "We do not know what wretch it is who has prompted the thousands of foreigners in this City to parade through our streets with threats of vengeance against the very class of people who have given them employment, but this we know, whoever has done so, directly or indirectly, should be forthwith kicked out of the Democratic Party if he belongs to it."

There is more doubt of Mr. WOOD belonging to the Democratic Party than [illegible] exists of his being the [illegible] stage manager of the new drama of Red Republicanism in our midst has his name written in red letters over the portals of Tammany, written too in large capitals over the names in diamond print of such illustrious Sachems as TUCKER, PURDY, BELL and BIGGS. Men whose misfortune, in company with hundreds of others, it will be to remain supernumeraries in their Party so long as a usurping dictator is permitted to hold power in an era when the tide of Democratic victory no longer demands sickening companionship and treacherous expediency!

HIS NEWSPAPER CHARACTER.

Many more references might be profitably made, but some of a nature to provoke partisan discussion. References exist by the score in the files of *every* newspaper published during his career. The remarkable exoriation of Mr. WOOD which appeared in the *Herald* shortly after its editor returned from Europe in the Fall of 1856, was perhaps the most truthful because done with knowledge.

WHY FERNANDO WOOD SHOULD BE BEATEN.

From the New-York Herald, June 6, 1856.

"Rather more than a year has elapsed since the present Mayor of the City, FERNANDO WOOD, commenced his official career with a promising sketch of the reforms he proposed to effect. He informed us—what we knew very well—that the tax-bill was needlessly and shamefully swelling; that corruption pervaded every department of the civic administration; that the Police was wretchedly inefficient, and consequently that crime was rife and unpunished; that the legislative branches of the Corporation were disgracefully negligent, while the executive departments were as disgracefully reckless and incompetent: that the laws were not obeyed; that scenes of violence and fraud, and public indecency, were every-day occurrences; that gambling-houses, lottery-offices, and houses of ill-fame flourished in defiance of law; that the chief thoroughfare was monopolized at night by abandoned characters—in fine, that the City had fallen a complete prey to anarchy and disorder. It will be my business, said the Mayor substantially, to correct each and all of these abuses. The whole of the power vested in me, shall be exerted to that end; and should I find that I cannot reach the evils I intend to extirpate, without using 'doubtful powers,' I shall not hesitate to use them, and to take the whole responsibility of my acts upon myself for the public good.

With such a flourish did the Mayor's administration begin. And there were not wanting persons who, when they saw how the action was suited to the word; how vigorously old abuses were assailed, how promptly new evils were checked, honestly prepared for a new era in our municipal history under the auspices of FERNANDO WOOD.

Time has proved that of all the fallacies that have deluded mankind of late years, this was the vainest and most preposterous.

After more than a year's administration the Government of Mayor WOOD may fairly compare, in point of inefficiency, carelessness, corruption, and absurdity, with the worst of its predecessors. After all the newspaper puffs which glorified Mr. WOOD's first efforts, they have, one and all, proved mere flashes in the pan. Neither the gambling-houses nor the lottery-offices, nor the houses of ill-fame have been suppressed. Broadway still belongs to the street-walkers. Filth and dirt still clog the streets to an unexampled extent. The Police are still incompetent to prevent and unable to punish crime. There is no diminution in the number of street brawls, or scandalous frauds on countrymen, or cases of house-breaking. There is no appearance even of respect for municipal ordinances, which are openly violated day after day by rich and poor alike, without the least effort being made to vindicate them. The taxes are glaringly increasing; corruption as notoriously pervades the executive departments of the City Government—in a word, the condition of the City, after 17 months of the Wood *regime*, is as bad as ever it was, except in some particulars, in which it is worse. And within the last half of this period we can call to mind no public act of the Mayor's, save that he went to Richmond, Va., to deliver a politico-historical speech, and to show how little a first magistrate of this City knew about one of her foremost revolutionary heroes.

That this should be the net result of Republican Government in a city inhabited by a prosperous, religious, orderly and intelligent population; that the fruits of free elections should be the realization of incompetence, corruption, negligence and every bad thing in places of honor and trust, cannot be discerned by liberal minds without regret.

Under the management of the present political parties, all the departments of the City Government have been mere sinks of personal and political corruption and profligacy, and have contributed in no appreciable measure to the administration of the real Government of this great City.

They are not more worthy of quotation than the criticisms of Mr. TUCKER, in the *Daily News* of Oct. 8, 1856:

FERNANDO WOOD—HIS CORRUPTION AND HIS TREACHERY.

"The reckless deception of FERNANDO WOOD is recoiling. His faithlessness to his friends is becoming so apparent that he can no longer conceal his hypocrisy and double-dealing. The most credulous now cease to trust him, and rely, in their transactions with him, not upon his faith, but upon his interest; and their egotism induces them to believe that they are necessary for his purposes, therefore his interest will be a barrier that will prevent his treachery being felt by them. They are short-sighted. They will find that when they have trailed in the slime of this political viper, until they are so soiled and polluted by the venom he engenders wherever his trail is made, that they are shunned by honest men, that he will coldly cast them aside as useless tools, and laugh at the claims they advance as the wages of their services.

His cold-hearted and selfish nature never felt the emotion of gratitude. Self-interest of the most debasing and groveling kind, is the mainspring that sets the mind of FERNANDO WOOD in motion. Knowing, as he does, that no one loves him, he attempts to supply the place of affection by fear. Knowing that his [illegible] not be taken by a human being that is acquainted with his character, he attempts to supply by fraud what he cannot obtain by reliance upon his promises. Knowing that his moral character is as dark as sin can make it, he attempts to cover over his depravity by assumed sanctity, and therefore frequently pollutes the sacred edifice with his presence. Hypocrisy so glaring, faithless, and perfidy so boldly and therefore successfully carried on by this man, has at last met with a barrier that will effectually check his career.

Some of those who were blinded as to his true character, and who helped to sustain him and give him his present position, and who three days ago were his most effective allies to perpetuate his power, and who possessed more influence and power to accomplish that object than all the vassals he has left, have openly deserted him, and openly denounce him as a base ingrate—as one disciplined in the lowest and most reprehensible acts of naked duplicity—as one callous and frigid in all the natural sources of humanity—as one who repays services rendered with promises violated—as one who, in all the acts of unblushing and relentless villainy, stands odiously conspicuous and publicly execrated—as one whose friendship is a scourge, and as much to be dreaded and as scrupulously to be avoided as the most deadly pestilence. The transactions of the last few days have developed facts ominous for FERNANDO WOOD."

Mr. TUCKER is the Secretary of State elect, and a gentleman of such honor and purity of life that his excoriated ally must have rather envied the man than hated him. If all these criticisms were ever true—and will either Mr. BENNETT or Mr. TUCKER deny them?—they are far more weighty in these latter days of Mr. WOOD's power.

THE MAYOR WARNS US AGAINST HIMSELF IN HIS OWN MESSAGE.

This newspaper history being true, it certainly calls for the application to the Mayor of the rhetoric which his amanuensis applied to the Common Council when communicating to its members news of sundry indictments. The message of Sept. 24, 1855, thus concludes:

"*In my opinion, public indignation cannot be much longer suppressed. We are approaching a crisis when the general cry will be 'Reformation or Revolution.' New-York, so strong so proud, so eminent, in all that constitutes commercial honor, hard-earned wealth and exalted social position, cannot, with all her greatness, long resist the gnawings of this foul canker, working thus steadily at her municipal heart. It behooves us, therefore, to make common cause in a common effort, without reference to party predilections or personal animosities, to redeem, if possible, the fair fame of our City from the load of official ignominy which is now bearing it down.*"

HIS CHARACTER SUMMED UP.

FERNANDO WOOD has traded in false pretences all his life. The credulous believe him a man of intellectual ability, (even his own vanity never claims I moral,) when all of his messages, and even his oration upon HAMILTON have been written by others. He possesses only one strong quality, and it is restless energy. This is exercised to but one end—self-aggrandizement. The Mayor, as advocate, has Mr. WOOD for a client, and (in the words of HENRY BROUGHAM at the trial of Queen CAROLINE) he

"Knows in the discharge of his office but one person in the world, that client and none other. To save that client by all expedient means, to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others and among others, to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring upon another. Nay, separating the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the wind, *he must go on reckless of the consequences, if his fate it should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection.*"

And never have Lord BROUGHAM's remarkable directions been more faithfully followed than by Mr. WOOD for himself!

The Mayor makes his moves rapidly, but like the chess-player who aims only for the scholar's mate, if the fifth or sixth move spoils the check, breaks of the game by sacrificing pawns, knights and queen, in order to commence another and another. Hence the gamester WOOD must often charge his bystanders and antagonists, because they readily learn his play. If any *one* man rises, (as in the fencing match for gubernatorial and senatorial nomination, or for a crushing of a judge,) who has learned the Mayor's guard, he can soon foil him. The fault has been that his foes have imitated his boldness without accompanying it with his untiring industry.

"But he has been successful," cries an admirer. His *party* has been, but *he* never! Civic and political annals are challenged to show one single step *himself* has taken which has not covered him with disgraceful defeat!

DATA FOR HIS DEFEAT.

Fellow citizens! his emissaries would make you believe he is invincible. But the late Democratic majority was one of honest men over honest men. As in one short year 80,000 majority in a State has toiled away, so even 15,000 in a city can be placed to the debit of a retiring Mayor. Last year he ran several thousands behind his ticket, and has always been by ten thousand in a minority of the poll! We who know him well declare to you that he is this day quaking in his office at the tornado gathering without. That he is making desperate bids for power. That he is to-day as pallid with fear as showed the head of the French tyrant when (as narrates ALISON) "a poor man approached the lifeless body of one so lately the object of dread and exclaimed, 'Yes, ROBESPIERRE, there is a God!'" That there are thousands in his own ranks whom he has insulted and betrayed. Men in the commercial classes whose names he has erroneously traded with. Sporting men whom he has played with for after uses as the angler takes the trout. Laborers whose honest manhood he has insulted by demagogical promises of charity. For the November election he promised half the places in the Custom House; for the December one he is pledging the other half; whilst he has *carte blanche* for none. And although for thirty-four months he has been steadily and silently building up a party solely for his own personal aggrandizement, and although his troops are well-drilled and well-provisioned, yet if every voter becomes a vigilance committee; if every elector will "cry aloud and spare not;" if each Ward association will subdivide its districts into blocks, and place one man to care for every block, then the hour of our City's deliverance is nigh!

The hour! But who is the man?

He should be a Democrat of undoubted standing, so that FERNANDO WOOD and his emissaries shall not arouse party prejudices by exclaiming to the rank and file, "You behold a man named ostensibly to defeat *me*, but in reality to get control of the Police and of the Heads of Departments."

The party Conventions should rather give indorsements or acceptances than issue original paper. And there should be but two candidates for Almshouse Governors, and but two tickets for Supervisors, so that all these being elected, as a matter of course, there is nothing to fight about except the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD.

And since the true press is but a reflex of the popular feeling, and represents the largest constituency, it is respectfully recommended by the League that the best and most brief method of getting a true candidate before the public is for the party Conventions (now three in number) to appoint Committees of Conference, to meet with the editors of the *Sun*, *Express*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Commercial*, *Courier*, *Post* and *Dispatch*, and with a Committee of Conference to be appointed by a meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Exchange, and agreeing together upon a candidate, *forthwith* present him to the people; call a ratification meeting; appoint proper Central Committees for a vigorous campaign; use the party machinery of all Ward organizations friendly to the cause, and a great victory at a great crisis will be shortly won.

Signed and published by order of the Anti-Wood League.

A. OAKEY HALL, Chairman.

Call for a Public Meeting.

We, the undersigned, without distinction of party, believing that the security of our lives and property, and the municipal good of New-York City, depend upon the election of some citizen to the Mayoralty other than Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, respectfully unite in a call for a public meeting of the citizens, merchants and tradesmen of this City, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th day of November, inst., at 3½ o'clock, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, for the purpose of appointing a Committee of Conference to confer with any other regularly constituted Committee, and, selecting a People's Candidate for Mayor for the approaching election, submit him to the adjourned meeting for ratification.

NEW-YORK CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

The above call was very extensively circulated through the City, and originally for Thursday (this) afternoon, but it was thought advisable to postpone it to Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and to that day and time the calls circulating are made. Calls will be found at the offices of the newspapers friendly to the cause, and one at the store of WM. HALL & SONS, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and blanks can be found at that store. It is requested that all calls out be returned by Friday morning to that place which is selected for its central position.

Police Intelligence.

DETECTION OF RIVER THIEVES—A POLICEMAN FIRING ON THEM AND HITTING ONE.—A little before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Cook and Washburn, of the Ninth Ward, discovered two river thieves in a small row-boat alongside the sloop *W. D. Naples*, lying at the foot of Leroy-street. As soon as the thieves saw the officers they took to their oars and commenced pulling vigorously into the river. The officers told them to stop or they would fire upon them. Not heeding the warning, Officer Cook fired his revolver at them and evidently hit one, for immediately one dropped his oars with a scream and tumbled into the bottom of the boat. His companion pulled with renewed vigor at his oars and the boat was soon out of sight and reach of the officers. A few minutes before the above occurrence the grocery store No. 788 Washington-street was broken into by unknown burglars and a quantity of groceries stolen.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The following letter from the Chairman of the Committee upon Photographs, &c., at the recent Fair of the American Institute, places in somewhat a preposterous light the claims set forth by one of Mr. BRADY's contemporaries of having received from the Institute a shower of gold medals:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, New-York, Nov. 10, 1857.

M. B. BRADY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your letter of his date, asking for the awards at the late Fair of the American Institute in the Photographic art, I would remark that the only gold medal awarded for plain and retouched Photographs was to M. B. BRADY.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN A. BUNTING,
Chairman Premium Committee.

The above is explicit, and its perusal will indicate, beyond question, the recipient of the highest honors at the late exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A powerful programme of attractions is offered at this flourishing Theatre for to-night, viz.: The new Irish drama of the "Siege of Wexford," the new drama of the "Wizard Priest," and the famous and never-to-be-forgotten drama of the "French Spy;" the American Acrobats also appearing in a scene of their feats gymnastique, which alone is worth double the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

FRANGIPANNI—The most delightful and lasting perfume. Glycerine jelly renders the hands soft and prevents their chapping. English brushes of our own importation, at wholesale prices. The best assortment of English and French articles for the toilet to be found in the City, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and ague, and all intermittents yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS withstand the revulsion, even when everything else goes down. His sales are so large that we fear to tell their amount, lest we should be considered exaggerative. Let any one go, however, to his Store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and see how popular KNOX'S HATS are.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold watches, pen and pencils retailing below cost by the importers and manufacturers,
WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN, No. 21 Malden-lane,
Up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	100	Harlem R.R	7
3,000	Mo. State 6s	72½	27	Har. R.R. Preferred	18
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	63	100	Reading R.R	b10 36⅛
8,000	N.Y. State 5s, 62	94¾	200	do	s3 36
11,000	N.Y. State 5s, '60	97	100	do	c 36
7,000	N.Y. State 5's, '60	98	100	do	24 35½
8,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	82½	31	do	c 35½
5,000	do	82	500	do	s10 35½
4,000	Erie R.R. 1st M.B.	103	100	C. B. & Q. R.R	51
11,000	F. R.R. Cv. bs. '71	2 ⅛	320	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R	16
6,000	R. R.R. 3d M. b. '83	66	100	do	b30 16⅝
5,000	Har. R. R. 1st. M.	60	281	do	16⅝
5,000	Har. R. R. 2d M.	51	100	do	b30 16¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	80	50	do	16¾
2,000	T. & D. R. R. bs.	50	50	do	b30 17
1,000	Clev. P. & A. R. bs.	90	50	do	16⅞
10	Merchants Bank	91	50	do	17
5	Metropolitan Bank	89½	40	M. S. & N. Ia. p. stock	31
5	do	90	150	do	31¼
20	Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	87	50	do	33⅛
300	Brunswick C.L. Co.	2	466	do	31½
23	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	100	150	do	b30 33¼
12	do	99¾	100	do	b30 36
60	Pacific M.S. Co. ex d	65	12	Panama Railroad	78
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	69⅛	50	do	79
100	do	s15 69⅞	50	do	b30 80
50	do	s30 69	50	do	b30 80½
350	do	c 69⅞	100	Ill. Central R	b7 83
330	do	c 70	50	do	s10 87½
26	do	b3 70	15	Cleve. Col. Cin. R.	85
150	do	s30 69⅞	16	Gal. & Chic. R.	69
100	do	s7 70	50	do	s30 68⅛
100	do	b10 70⅛	50	do	b30 68⅜
10	do	s3 70⅛	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 31⅛
50	do	s3 70⅜	100	do	s30 31¼
100	do	c 70⅝	220	do	s3 31¼
80	do	70⅜	30	do	34
150	Erie Railroad	c 15	40	Mil. & Miss. R.	19½
100	do	s3 14⅞	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	6⅜
350	do	c 14⅞	50	do	6¾
50	do	s10 14⅝	125	Camb. Coal Co	7
150	do	s3 14⅜	200	do	b30 7⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$2,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort., int. ad.	50⅜
$3,000	Missouri 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	int. ad. 70¾
20	shares Bank of Commerce	90⅛
25	shares American Exchange Bank	83½
15	shares Importers' & Traders' Bank	82
40	shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	94½
40	shares American Fire Ins. Co	74
30	shares Great Western Fire Ins. Co	91½
3	shares Chicago and Rock Island R. R.	69¾
50	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	65¾

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$7,000	Virginia State 6 ₱ c. Bds., hypothe'd.	Flat 87⅞
$1,000	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 1st mort.	int. ad. 60¼
$2,000	Milwaukee City 7s	int. ad. 49⅞
$1,000	Milwaukee City 7s	int. ad. 53⅜
20	shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	6¾
52	shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	112
10	shares Metropolitan Bank	91⅞
20	shares Excelsior Ins. Co	99½
10	shares North American Ins. Co	99⅛

Also, the following by A. H. MULLER:

120	shares Tradesmen's Bank	99

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 70⅛
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '75, 96⅛		50	do	s30 69⅝
5,500	N.Y. State 6s, '75, 107		50	do	s15 70
24,500	Ind. State 5's		50	do	s3 70⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	80	100	do	b3 70⅛
2,000	do	80⅛	150	do	71
10,000	do	80⅜	50	do	b3 70⅞
4,000	Har. R.R. 1st Mtg	60	100	do	70⅜
2,000	Erie R.R. Bds. '75,	40	50	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b30 34½
3,000	E.R. C. Bds. '71,	30	50	do	s10 34
1,000	E. R. 3d M. bs. '83,	47	50	do	b3 34⅛
175	Cum Coal Co	7⅛	200	do	33⅞
100	do	b30 7⅜	110	La C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
75	Artizans' Bank	60	150	do	7
110	Penn. Coal Co	60	75	Mil. S. & N. I. pref. S	30
25	Canton Co	16½	100	do	33⅛
10	Pac. Mail St. Co	65	40	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	59½
100	Reading R. R.	s3 36	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R R	85
20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	89	50	Erie Railroad	14¾
10	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	20			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The steamer *Persia* sailed for Liverpool, at noon to-day, with $605,000 in Specie. The Exchange market left off 107¼@108 on London; 5.39 @5.25 on Paris. The price of Gold to-day is 100⅜ @100½ buyers; 100¼@101 sellers. Philadelphia funds are 96¼@97; Baltimore, 96@96½; Richmond, 92@93; Western points slowly improving, though the quotation still very much unsettled. The supply of Money at bank is easy, and the Street demand moderate. Prime commercial acceptances drawn from the South against Cotton, begin to find currency at 7@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Otherwise the market for paper is still unreliable. The City bank movement gains strength daily, and there is no reason to doubt that most of the country banks of this State are getting on well. The talk yesterday of separate action, and the flippant recommendation in one of the morning papers, (which we hear charged upon the Clearing-House, though we hope unjustly,) to "throw out the country currency," in order to insure City resumption, finds little or no favor among the great body of the bank managers or the merchants. The officials at the Bank of Commerce are understood to deny the frothy resolution said to have been adopted on Tuesday. A movement of the kind from *that* quarter would certainly be in bad taste after the occurrence in October.

The notice of the change in the Metropolitan currency on Monday next is considered almost too short to enable the whole of the two hundred and odd Country Banks to perfect their arrangements for prompt redemption in good season. We understand the official notices, by some blunder, only went out to-day. The difficulty might be qualified by the determination of the City Banks to continue the receipt of this money at par, paying it out across the counter, on the same terms, for at least a fortnight longer. This would avoid the possible danger of currency trouble next week by having a score or two of Banks suddenly thrown out or discredited at the Metropolitan Bank. Any disturbance on this subject would be fatal to the early restoration of the specie standard. It would at once enhance the value of Gold, and renew popular distrust in the management of the City Banks. The truth is, the Country Banks have not asked to be placed under the quarter ₱ cent. rule during suspension. They have not expected it. They would prefer to have the circulation uniform, making the exchanges for City funds at par, when the accumulation here is deemed excessive.

The near approach of the *Arabia's* news from England, which cannot be otherwise than important, financially, would, under ordinary circumstances, have produced a pause in the Stock Market to-day. But such was not the case. The upward tendency was quite as decided as at any time within the fortnight, and prices, this afternoon, left off firm, and generally at an advance on yesterday's sales. New-York Central was done at 71 ₱ cent.; Erie at 15@14¾; Illinois Central 89,—the Bonds at 80; Toledo 34¾; Panama 80@80⅝, and New-York State Sixes at 107. The Canal Loan awarded at Albany, yesterday, averaged 106¼ ₱ cent. Messrs. ROBBINS, of this City, were awarded $175,000 at 105.50 to 107; Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, $200,000, at 106.05, and the Corn Exchange Bank $80,000 at 105.70 to 108.13. The remainder of the half-million went to Mr. SILL, of Albany; Mr. WHEELRIGHT, of this City, and one or two others. The demand continues firm for Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee and other State Stocks, and, also, for New-York Central Six ₱ cents, which went to 82½ ₱ cent.

Messrs. THOMPSON, MORSE & Co., No. 2 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants, this week as follows:

	Buying Prices.	Selling Prices.
40 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre,	90c.	$1 00
80 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre,	85c.	75
120 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre,	80c.	70
160 Acre Warrants, ₱ acre,	70c.	80

Market dull.

A Stockholder in the Galena Road writes to us to say that the October receipts were $255,952, instead of $225,952, as misprinted in the TIMES of Tuesday.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $167,675; payments, $182,581; balance, $5,301,782.

Of the Philadelphia Money Market, the *Ledger*, of to-day, says:

"Our money market is probably as easy now as at any time within the last three years—that is, there are fewer borrowers. People in debt have very generally stopped payment, and give themselves little trouble about meeting passed liabilities, and as little business is doing, no one is in want of cash to drive it on. There is an abundant supply of capital for all business wants, and if credit was not so much impaired, could be obtained at the legal rates of interest. In consequence of the hazards of loss, however, money cannot be had on the street better than 1@2 ₱ cent. a month.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad were in October, 1856 ..... $128,118
In October, 1857 381,921
Decrease $253,231

Semi-Monthly Money Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

Since the issue of our last report of 27th ult., the improving tendency which then existed in our Stock and Money Markets has been fully sustained. A more cheerful feeling is becoming apparent, and although confidence is still much restricted, the difficulties which have heretofore attended negotiations of all kinds are gradually becoming less serious. The demand for money is less urgent, while in consequence of the reduction of business, the amount of idle capital is increasing, and the rates of interest on strictly first-class paper and for loans on undoubted available stocks are tending downward. On securities of this class, the supply is rather in excess of the demand, the latter being very limited; but all other descriptions are still entirely neglected. The receipts of specie from Europe and California during the fortnight have been large, and the bank returns show a material accession of strength, the specie reserve